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The New-York Times.

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HEARN

Fourteenth St.

Power of Cash.

THIS SEASON'S OPPORTUNITIES

have been many.....How many only those who are behind the scenes can know.....Occasions for great purchases of desirable goods for cash occur each day.....Often, FAR OFTENER THAN OTHERWISE, we are PRECLUDED from making special advertisements of the facts.....The goods, in five cases out of six, are put in stock and prices and descriptions simply stated.....A LINE in many of our announcements means more than SOME FOLKS' COLUMNS.....THE LINE has the advantage of being always TRUTHFUL.....There are many lines in this advertisement that will repay perusal.....There is NOT ONE that does not shortly give the LITERAL FACTS.

Silks—Plain and Fancy.

Better values in new goods cannot be found!

BLACK SILKS.

Satin Stripe Pongees,	39c
Extra fine Satin Rhadames,	59c
Heavy Corded Bengalines—soft finish,	69c
All Silk Satin Duchesse,	79c
Satin Brocades,	79c
Extra Quality Peau De Soie,	89c
Extra Quality Dress Silks,	98c
Heavy Skirting Silks—28 inches,	$1.00

FANCY SILKS.

Satin Stripe Pongees—light and dark,	39c
24-inch Chinas—Black ground—Col'd figures,	49c
Brocade Satin Duchesse,	69c
Black and White Stripe Surahs,	69c
Black Armures, White Satin Stripes,	98c
Taffetas and Satins—varied figures,	98c
Figured Bengalines—Bl'k and Col'd grounds,	1.25

PLAIN COLORED SILKS.

New Bengalines—heavy cord,	69c
Finest Washable Silks—32 inch,	67c
Plain and Changeable Surahs,	69c
Silk Satins—22 inches wide,	74c
Taffeta Silks—all shades,	79c
Crystal Bengalines—high lustre,	98c
Heavy Satin Duchesse—all colors,	1.25

Special Sale of Blankets.

In our great basements you can buy direct from the case one, ten, or twenty pairs at less than jobbers' price per case.

10-4 Scarlet Blankets, strictly all wool	$2.98
11-4 Scarlet Blankets, strictly all wool	3.98
11-4 Scarlet Californias, strictly all wool	4.98
12-4 Scarlet Californias, strictly all wool	5.98
10-4 White Wool Blankets, damask borders	2.49
10-4 White Californias, Blue, Pink, and Gold borders	4.49
11-4 Heavy White Californias, Jacquard borders	2.98
11-4 extra fine Californias, broad stripe borders in fancy colors	4.49
11-4 extra fine Californias	5.29
Extra Heavy all-wool Californias, scroll borders	7.49
12-4 White "Westerns," extra heavy and all wool	3.98
12-4 White "Californias," combination borders	5.98
13-4 White Californias, strictly all wool	7.98
11-4 Sanitary Wool Blankets, damask borders	4.98

GRAY BLANKETS.

All sizes—all qualities, 49 cts. to $10.00

WRAPPER BLANKETS.

Plain, figured, and bordered.....best Californias

$3.25.....value $5.00 to $6.00

Blanketing—white and gray—54 inches wide.....25c

Comfortables—white cotton filled, 79 cts. to $4.00
Down filled, $2.98 to $10.00

Splendid Values——Immense Variety.

Horse Clothing and Lap Robes.

Standard Goods—best qualities—prices third and half less than special dealers ask.

SHAPED HORSE BLANKETS.

Strong and warm,	98c.	Surcingle—att'd,	$1.98
Two straps,	$1.19	1,500 Doub. Warp,	2.19
Wool Fawn,	1.69	1,500 Never Tear,	2.98
California all-wool fancy plaid,			4.45

SQUARE HORSE BLANKETS.

Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	76x80,	$1.49
Fancy Stripe—heavy wool,	80x84,	1.98
Eight-pound Team,		2.29
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	84x90,	2.98
Fancy Stripe—extra heavy,	90x96,	3.98
Genuine Blue Stone,		3.29
Finest California Carriage,		7.98
Fawn Suits, $8.49; Fawn Quarter Blankets,		1.39

Fancy Derbys.....59 cents.

Plush Lap Robes,	$1.98 to $20.00
Fur Lap Robes,	2.98 to 25.00

Turkish Rugs.

Final Closing Sale
AT LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST.
Far, Far Below
Any prices ever quoted.

Artists and all lovers of Eastern Rugs are invited to examine, with assurance that many prices will be

ONE-QUARTER OF THEIR VALUE.

60x48	to	96x48,	$5.98
72x60	to	108x42,	7.98
84x54	to	144x36,	9.98
96x50	to	96x84,	9.98
108x48	to	156x42,	11.98
132x34	to	180x38,	14.98
144x48	to	204x36,	16.98

Above dimensions exact! A final closing sale!

AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY

Infants' Fine Cloaks

at very low prices—sample line of two manufacturers, bought during past week.

Long Cloaks—		heavy lined.
Bengaline Silk,	deep silk emb'y,	$7.98
Fancy Merino,	hand-stitched—fur trim,	6.98
China Silk,	Angora fur,	4.98
Crepe Cloth,	emb'y and ribbon,	4.98
Bedford Cord,	trim'd waist,	3.98
Cashmere,	deep cape,	2.99

Short Coats—		heavy lined.
Broade Silk—deep Krimmer collar,		$10.98
Bengaline Silk—fur trim'd dumby cape,		8.98
Bengaline Silk—braid and fur trim,		6.98
Chinchilla—for trim,		5.99
Bedford Cord—Angora Cape,		4.98
Broade Cashmere—silk braid trim,		3.98
Eiderdown—silk cord and ornament,		2.98

All the new shapes in
Little Children's
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets
to match Cloaks, 29 cts. to $8.00

In Corset Department

we offer
A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF
Ladies' and Misses'
CORSET WAISTS,
at less than half regular prices.

Misses' Waists, all sizes, with strap, 29c.; usually 59c
Ladies' Waists, all sizes, 59c.; usually 1.25

AT SAME PRICES

Dr. Scott's Electric Waists, for ladies and misses; about one-third their value!

Misses' Corsets—full boned,	39c; usually 75c
Ladies' Embossed Sateen,	69c; usually 1.00
Extra fine Coutilie,	89c; usually 1.25
Extra full-boned Sateen,	1.59; usually 3.00

Millinery.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
No finer anywhere.

$4.00.....$6.00.....$8.00.....$10.00.....$15.00

Equal to any exclusive milliners sell at double.
Seeing is believing——Come and see

FOUR MILLIONS IN SMOKE

BUILDINGS ON TWO BLOCKS SWEPT AWAY BY FLAMES.

FACTORIES AND TENEMENTS DESTROYED.

The "Two Nines" Alarm Sent In for the First Time in More Than a Year.

SPECTACULAR BLAZE UPTOWN.

The Flames Devastated the Section from Tenth Avenue West Nearly to Eleventh Avenue Between Forty-first and Forty-second Street—Campbell's Wall-Paper Factory Destroyed and Five Hundred Persons Thrown Out of Work—Prybil's Big Machine Shop, Shastey & Sons' Furniture Factory, and Nevins & Haviland's Wall-Paper Factory Are Total Losses—Nearly Fifty Families Homeless—Mrs. Jarvis Loses a $3,000 Insurance Policy—A Huge Tower on Campbell's Factory Crashes Into Forty-Second Street.

Over $4,000,000 worth of property on West Forty-first Street, West Forty-second Street, and Tenth Avenue was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was discovered at 8:05 o'clock, and apparently started in William Campbell's wall paper factory at 516 West Forty-second Street.

In less than fifteen minutes from that time great sheets of flame poured from every window of the building.

The factory was eight stories in height. In the centre of the front wall on Forty-second Street was a large clock tower nearly 100 feet high.

The building had a frontage of 100 feet on West Forty-second Street and ran back to Forty-first Street, on which it had a frontage of 225 feet. This included an L which ran toward Tenth Avenue in the rear of twelve tenement houses. At the time the fire was discovered these were crowded with people.

Considerable of a wind was blowing from the northwest when the flames were first seen. The tongues of fire poured out from every window on the Fifty-first Street side as Officer Michael Kear of the Twenty-second Precinct passed down the street toward Tenth Avenue.

He rushed to the office door of Campbell's factory on the Forty-first Street side and rapped with his night stick, at the same time shouting at the top of his voice.

Getting no answer, he put his shoulder to the door and broke it in. There, in the office, with his lantern still burning by his side, lay unconscious, choked by the thick smoke that filled every apartment, the old watchman, James Sexton.

To pull him out in the open air was the work of a minute. He was soon revived. The policeman at 8:10 precisely turned in the first alarm.

The second, third, and fourth followed in quick succession.

The breeze, however, was favorable for a big blaze. The fire, too, was in a most awkward place to handle, and, for the first time in over a year, the "two nines," corresponding to the famous old "three sixes," had to be rung in.

Engines came from all parts of the city, and in a few minutes thirty-five streams of water were playing on the blaze 17,500 gallons of water a minute.

Driver Hebberd of Engine No. 50 was the only fireman hurt. He was struck on the head by a falling wire and stunned, and then Inspector Bennett of the Board of Electrical Control had all the electric wires cut.

By 9 o'clock the blaze could be plainly seen from all parts of the city and Brooklyn, and was a magnificent picture from the Jersey shore. Thousands of people crowded into Forty-second Street and almost completely choked that broad thoroughfare as they hurried into and through it from all directions.

Despite its vastness, the crowd was well behaved and required little care from the police, who were under the direction of Superintendent Byrnes, Inspector McAvoy, and Captains Price and Schmittberger. The reserves from the Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second precincts were on hand from the time the first engine arrived.

The roofs of all the houses, silhouetted against the ruddy glare of the flames, were black with onlookers, and it seemed as if the whole west side had turned out to watch a most magnificent and costly spectacle.

The fall of the great clock tower, nearly 100 feet high, that has long made Campbell's factory so conspicuous, and the consequent crash of the walls around it, showed that the fire would devastate the whole block before it could be got under control.

In a twinkling out from the roaring furnace in Campbell's factory the flames burst in far-reaching tongues, and in a trice seized on the similarly combustible stock in Nevins & Haviland's paper factory on the southwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

The course of the flames in this block then became in shape like a T square, scooping out, as they did, Nevins & Haviland's factory and leaving, curiously enough, a number of tenement houses on the Tenth Avenue and Forty-first Street sides practically untouched. All else within the flame-filled space was utterly destroyed.

From the Forty-first Street side of Campbell's factory the flames leaped in a glowing arch clear across the thoroughfare, some 40 feet wide, to the six-story red brick furniture factory of the George A. Schastey & Sons Manufacturing Company, and, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, the big building was soon in as severe straits as its blazing neighbor across the street.

Fifteen minutes later there were three loud explosions. The boilers in Schastey's cellar had exploded, bringing down the front wall in an avalanche of bricks and mortar into Forty-first Street.

By a miracle of luck none of the firemen, working away like beavers almost under the falling walls, were hurt.

Meanwhile from every tenement house the frightened tenants were streaming out with the few household goods that first came to hand and that the rapid onrush of the fire gave them time to collect.

On the Forty-second Street side there were twelve three-story houses, one a clubhouse belonging to the Lyceum of St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church in Forty-first Street. Each tenement house contained three families. Every one of these practically lost all they had in the world. Their insurance was little or nothing, and, in one case, at least, that of a Mrs. Jarvis, living in 508, who was insured for $3,000, the insurance papers shared the fate of the ruined house.

On the Tenth Avenue side the damage was practically nothing. By a curious freak the fire had left the row of apparently flimsy tenements fronting on the avenue untouched, and the tenants fairly blackened the roofs as they gazed down into the fiery furnace that seethed and roared below them.

The tenement houses, too, on the north side of Forty-first Street also bade defiance to the flames. The fire stopped short at the first house of this kind, 503 West Forty-first Street.

P. Prybil's wood-working and special machinery factory, a fine building occupying the space from 512 to 524 West Forty-first Street, was completely gutted.

The man who seemed the most unconcerned spectator of the whole tremendous conflagration was the man to whom it meant a loss he himself estimates at $2,000,000. Calmly smoking a cigar and watching the jagged ruins of flaming walls that threatened to topple into the street every second, the burning remnants of a magnificent property for which he declined an offer of $1,000,000 cash but a few weeks ago, was William Campbell, owner of the paper factory.

"What I chiefly regret," said he between the puffs of his cigar to ex-Street Commissioner Thomas Brennan, who stood beside him offering consolatory remarks, "is the loss of the pictures I had in the hall and reception rooms of the factory. I value them at $250,000. What my insurance is I at present really cannot say, but I expect it to fall short of my losses by 50 per cent. This casualty will throw about 500 hands out of work, besides the agents whom I have all over the country, and whom I shall have to call in immediately.

"The lease of Nevius & Haviland was to expire in 1896, and I expected to use the whole of the property up to the corner of Forty-second Street and Tenth Avenue for my own purposes."

When the fire was discovered devotional services were being held in St. Raphael's Roman Catholic Church, which fronts on Forty-first Street and extends back to Prybil's factory. The building was crowded with worshippers, and when the officiating priest realized from the crackling of the flames on the roof that the building was in imminent danger, he sent his congregation out in excellent order.

The damage to the church was all confined to the roof and rear wall.

Miller's coal yard at 504 West Forty-first Street was on fire, and great showers of burning embers fell upon it. It was but slightly burned, but saved the buildings east of it on the Tenth Avenue corner.

Valentine Loewer's brewery stands next to Prybil's factory, and although time and again the flames reached out to and touched it, it stood between the houses west of it and destruction, thanks to the unusually hard work of the firemen, who had at this place one of the hardest struggles of the night.

On the north side of West Forty-second Street, not more than half an hour after the ringing of the first alarm, nearly a dozen buildings were showered and battered with bricks and mortar as the tall tower of Campbell's factory toppled over with a crash which could be heard a dozen blocks away.

The police fortunately had the street clear and, although the débris was distributed over a great area, nobody was hurt. The greatest damage done at this time was to the fancy machine shop of G. W. Giannini, at 503 West Forty-second Street, who places his damage at $1,000.

The great clock was sent flying through the front of his shop, and with it went a huge mass of bricks, which demolished everything in the front part of the building.

In John Stemmermann's grocery at 515 West Forty-second Street, which is owned by Mrs. J. T. Ball of Morris Heights, there were almost as many bricks as pieces of merchandise, and he places his loss at $500.

The damage to the other buildings was quite small.

The heat from the fire was terrific and the firemen had the hardest kind of work to remain near enough to make their streams effective. The crowd was unable to stand the intensity of the heat any nearer than the avenues and adjoining streets, where they stood in densely packed masses, watching the blaze.

The firemen seemed making not the slightest progress for three full hours. Then the flames began to die down for lack of more material to destroy. At 11:17 the fire was reported by Chief Bonner to be under control, and at that hour one-half of the block between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and the same proportionate part of the block on the South side of West Forty-first Street were nothing but masses of burned or blackened walls, which seemed as if they could not long stand above the heaped up masses of iron and wood which they enclosed.

About 1 A. M. the Forty-second Street Railway Company put a gang of fifty men at work in Forty-second Street to clear away the débris from the tracks.

The street was littered with bricks, burned timbers, and other parts of the ruins.

On Tenth Avenue the tracks were completely hidden by the wreckage, and as soon as an opportunity afforded the men were at work on it. It is not likely the cars will be able to use the avenue tracks north of Fortieth Street until late this forenoon.

The best evidence of the rapidity of the spread of the flames is the quickness with which the alarms were sent in. The first alarm was at 8:05 P. M., the second at 8:25. At 8:28 the third call for help was made, and at 8:30 more apparatus was summoned.

A special call was made at 8:42 and at 8:50, the "two nines" called out thirty-five engines and a water tower.

A complete list of the sufferers from the fire, as far as could be learned last night, is as follows:

500 and 502 West Forty-second Street, Nevins & Haviland's paper factory. Total loss; insurance unknown.

504 West Forty-second Street, private house. Tenants, Mrs. Buckridge, Mrs. O'Brien, and Mrs. Lombard. Total loss; insurance unknown.

506 West Forty-second Street, Dr. Leighton, Mrs. Leighton, Sr., and Mrs. Grudy. Total loss; insurance unknown.

No. 508 West Forty-second Street. Mrs. William Jervis, insured for $3,000; policy said to be burnt; Mrs. William Schwager, Bernard Mullen. Total loss.

No. 510 West Forty-second Street. Matthew Wehler, owner; Thomas Hyde. Total loss; insurance unknown.

No. 512 West Forty-second Street. St. Raphael's Lyceum, on first floor; Mrs. McAvoy and Mr. Rudolph. Total loss; insurance unknown.

514 to 520 West Forty-second Street, William Campbell's paper factory. Loss estimated at $2,000,000. Insurance said to be $500,000.

522 West Forty-second Street, Mr. Van Buskirk; insured; Mrs. Dooley, total loss.

524 West Forty-second Street, A. Short, owner; "Gus" Short and Mr. Barron. Total loss; insurance unknown.

526 West Forty-second Street.—M. McGirr, W. Fallace, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Christina. Total loss; insurance unknown.

528 West Forty-second Street.—Mrs. E. Crohan, damaged by smoke and water.

530 West Forty-second Street.—Mrs. Murray, Mr. Rogers, Mr. McArthur; damaged by smoke and water.

No. 502 West Forty-first Street, tenement house; owner, M. T. Joyce; roof damaged by fire and water; fully insured.

No. 505 to 517, rear of the paper factories; total loss.

No. 519 West Forty-first Street, saloon and dwelling house; completely gutted. Owner, Jacob Johannis; damage, $8,000; insurance, $3,500.

No. 504 West Forty-first Street, Hernan's coalyard, slightly damaged.

Nos. 506 and 508 West Forty-first Street, George A. Schastey & Sons Manufacturing Company. Total loss. Damage to stock and machinery estimated at $25,000, partly covered by insurance. Building owned by Joseph Cabus; total loss, estimated at $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

St. Raphael's Church, West Fortieth Street, slight damage by fire and water; covered by insurance.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.

Through cars to Chicago, in charge of an attendant, via West Shore Railroad, at 10 A. M. Monday, Oct. 23, arriving in Chicago next afternoon.—*Adv.*

READY FOR MANHATTAN DAY.

Many New-Yorkers in Chicago—Details of the Saturday Programme.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Delegations of New-Yorkers are arriving on every train. They are coming to swell the crowd at the White City on Manhattan Day, and to participate in the celebration.

Nothing but the details of the programme remain to be completed; all the arrangements for the main features of the day have been made and approved. Capt. White and E. S. Cockey, with the assistance of Senator Foley, went over the rough sketch of the programme in the New-York building to-day, and decided that it is as near complete as it could be made until the arrival of Mayor Gilroy. Bourke Cockran was urged to remain in Chicago over Saturday, contrary to his plans.

The programme, as it now stands, will begin with a parade. The Old Guard and the Chicago Hussars will assemble early in the morning and escort the committee and city and fair officials to the Midway Plaisance, and through this to the New-York Building. There the guests will be received, but there will not be a public reception as announced. That idea was abandoned on account of the great number of persons that will certainly congregate in and about the building. At 11 o'clock the officials will again be surrounded by the Old Guard and the Hussars and escorted to Festival Hall, where the formal exercises of the day will take place.

Following the exercises a second parade will take place. The floats that were used in the Chicago Day pageant, with several additional displays, will be in the line.

In the evening there will be a grand illuminating of the grounds and a special pyrotechnic display. Every building in Jackson Park will be kept open and will be illuminated until midnight, by order of the Director General.

Mayor Harrison to-day sent the following notice to the heads of departments:

WHEREAS, Saturday, Oct. 21, has been set aside by the World's Fair officials as Manhattan Day; and

WHEREAS, In order the more fully to observe the day, the City Council at its last meeting declared said day a holiday.

Therefore, in accordance with the above resolution, you are hereby notified that all departments of the City Government, with the exception of the Police and Fire Departments, shall be closed and remain closed on that day.

CARTER B. HARRISON, Mayor.

At almost every hotel applications for rooms are being constantly received from the East from persons who will be here Manhattan Day. In many cases the proprietors have had to refuse the applications, owing to the enormous crowds which have to be taken care of each day.

A COLD WINTER PROMISED.

Weather Prophet Cushman Gives Reasons for Believing So.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Loren Cushman, an aged farmer of Plymouth, Chenango County, has quite a reputation as a reliable weather prophet, and whenever he makes a prognostication his friends and acquaintances regard it as worthy of credence. Mr. Cushman believes the coming Winter will be an unusually severe one, and bases his opinion on the following grounds:

First, the husks on corn are much thicker than usual, and of a deep orange tint, instead of a light lemon hue.

Second, the hog's melt runs jagged, instead of smooth.

Third, the goose bone taken from a Mayrâised fowl shows larger and whiter spots than customary, which resemble the canals of Mars.

Fourth, the crop of nuts of all kinds is immense, and the squirrels and chipmunks are laying in prodigious stores early in the season.

Fifth, the partridges and woodcock are lighting in barns and outhouses, instead of trees, and ducks are flying in U-shaped, instead of V-shaped, flocks toward the South.

Sixth, the green frogs are changing their skins and are even now seeking cool wells and springs for their Winter quarters.

Mr. Cushman believes the coming Winter will be the most severe this country has experienced since the Winter of 1833.

The Tigress Princess Kills Her Mate.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 18.—A ferocious battle took place between the two royal Bengal tigers in the Roger Williams Park Menagerie to-day, in which Prince, a noted animal, was killed by Princess, his no less noted mate. Prince was the aggressor, and Princess, infuriated by the attack, flew at her mate, and in the terrific combat that ensued, tore his throat and head into pieces. Prince had a bad reputation among showmen, and was sold to the Park Commissioners three years ago for $1,000, much less than his quoted value. Princess is well known to circus men, and cost $3,000 originally, but was bought for the park for $1,200. She is reputed as cunning, but mild in temperament unless badly used. She is said to be the handsomest tigress in captivity. The Commissioners had an offer of $1,800 for Princess last week and $3,600 for the pair a month ago by the New-York Central Park Commissioners.

A Notorious Desperado Shot.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—Bud Lindsay, one of the most notorious desperadoes in this section, was shot and mortally wounded near Jacksborough this afternoon by J. N. McGhee, a Deputy United States Marshal. Lindsay was one of the leaders in the Coal Creek mining troubles, and it was he who captured Gen. Anderson, commander of the State troops, and held him prisoner until released by Gen. Carne's command.

He was for several years a Deputy United States Marshal and a terror to the moonshiners. He has killed three men, and was mixed up in numerous battles in the border counties of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was killed in a personal difficulty brought on by himself, although full particulars have not reached here.

Diphtheria in Montgomery.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Diphtheria has broken out in Montgomery. Four children in the family of George Acker have been stricken with the dread disease. One of them has died and the others are very ill. Other cases have developed in the neighborhood, and strict quarantine measures have been adopted. The disease is thought to have been caused by the children playing among old rags in storage at the paper mill. The rags were received at the mill in 500-pound bales from Hamburg last June, and were said to have been properly disinfected.

Elmira Reformatory Investigation.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The committee from the State Board of Charities appointed to investigate the management of the Elmira Reformatory met in this city this morning. Dr. Smith, one of the committee, was absent. Chairman Craig announced that no testimony would be taken and that the committee would adjourn to meet at Dannemora Prison, Oct. 31. There are some former reformatory convicts there. Evidence will also be taken at New-York, Albany, Buffalo, and Auburn, in the order named

Fears for Schooner Riverside.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—The schooner Riverside left Kelly's Island for Tonawanda, N. Y., last Friday morning, with a cargo of stone. Since then nothing has been heard of her, and while she may have weathered the gale, her owners have grave doubts as to her safety. The Riverside is owned by Capt. J. M. Jones & Son of Detroit, is valued at $5,000, and insured for two-thirds her value. Those on board were Capt. D. J. Farrington and wife, Detroit; Mate Joseph Hargreaves; Seamen John Hargreaves, William Raymond, John Paige, and William Wheeler.

Hurt by a Falling Bridge.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Oct. 18.—An accident occurred at Eldon, twelve miles southeast of here, this morning. One man was killed, three fatally injured, and twelve seriously hurt. The men were working on a bridge across the Des Moines River, when the old span gave way, falling to the bottom of the river.

Chicago and Return, via Erie, $18.00.

Last personally-conducted excursion to World's Fair, via Erie Lines, leaves Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., Wednesday, Oct. 25. Tickets good ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

ON TRENTON'S BATTLEFIELD

TO-DAY A BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL SHAFT WILL BE UNVEILED.

New-Jersey's Capital City Is Gay Because of the Event—Many Distinguished Visitors Have Come to Take Part in the Ceremonies—Governors Accompanied by Militia from Several States—Regret that President Cleveland Cannot Be Present.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Trenton claims, and perhaps justly, that she has the prettiest and most imposing of the Revolutionary monuments that have been erected in this country. To receive recognition at this late day for memorials of this character indicates a remarkable spirit of patriotism and considerable business tact on the part of the descendants of those who took part in the battles that agitated the souls of the forefathers. The monument in commemoration of the victory by Washington over the British troops will be dedicated to-morrow.

The City of Trenton has no reason to be ashamed of the success it has achieved, for it has been dickering over a half century for the memorial that to-day marks the site of the victory of which the municipality of Trenton is so proud, and to which the entire country gives its indorsement. For this reason Trenton has put on a holiday appearance, and it is safe to say that a half million yards of bunting have been utilized to make gay her business houses and private dwellings.

The capital city of New-Jersey has been looking forward to this event for over a year, and the preparations have been under consideration for that length of time. Last Winter the Legislature appropriated $5,000 for the entertainment of the visiting organizations. It has been found that this amount is but a fraction of what will be needed to make everybody feel at home and to keep up the proverbial New-Jersey hospitality. The members of the Monument Committee have been at their wits' end to devise funds for this great event, but patriotic citizens have come to their rescue and assured them that the circumstances of the deficit need not in any way disturb their sleep. With this generous guarantee they have gone ahead to make the event worthy of the occasion.

Trenton was never so profusely decorated as it is now. This is the first experience the town has had with professional decorators, and in consequence there is more or less monotony about the designs that are hung in front of all the buildings. A dozen or more of professional decorators swooped down upon the town and prevented any expression of individuality on the part of the residents. There is, however, no lack of enthusiasm, if this be indicated by draped bunting and grouped flags.

To-morrow will be a general holiday, for every merchant has promised the others that he will close and keep closed his place of business for purely patriotic reasons. To-night is a forerunner of what to-morrow will be, for every street in the central part of the town is crowded by those who have been bidden to the great entertainment. The medal men and the souvenir salesmen are helping along the cause by demanding gilt-edged prices for goods that will sell to-morrow as white metal. Every hotel is crowded.

Gov. Morris of Connecticut is the first Governor to put in appearance, and he is, accordingly, the lion of the hour. He came here with a company of the Ancient and Honorable Foot Guards from New-Haven. As it looks now, they are traveling incognito. The town was promised a treat in knee breeches and Continental uniforms, but they look like any other military organization in fatigue uniform. They say there will be a metamorphosis to-morrow, for buckskin trousers are concealed under the plain blue. The company that came in to-night is the second company of the Governor's Foot Guard, 188 strong, under command of Major Benjamin E. Brown, accompanied by the American or Second Regiment Band. The Hartford contingent will be here by daylight to-morrow. They are 130 strong and are commanded by Major E. Henry Hyde, and the First Regiment Band will play for them. With them will come the New-Haven Grays, an old-time organization, with the Fourth Regiment Band making music for them.

Gov. Morris and his staff did not stop at the same hotel with the rank and file, but that little separation did not disturb Jersey hospitality. The men with ordinary decorations were well taken care of, and later in the night Brig. Gen. W. J. Sewell, in command of the military parade, accompanied by Gov. Werts and his Colonels in fatigue uniform, walked around to see how the Governor of Connecticut tucked in his sheets. They found him comfortable. The Governors of Maryland and Delaware are expected soon after midnight, and some members of the Reception Committee are preparing to go down and give them a proper reception, even at that late hour.

Trenton, usually asleep at 10, will stay up all night just to see that everybody is well taken care of.

Gov. Werts suddenly found himself a hero to-night. He went to the State House with his Colonels to take over the events of to-morrow. The State House was thronged with visitors, who came to see the pretty decorations. As soon as it became known that he was in the Executive Chamber the crowd pressed in on him and wanted to shake hands with him. When he had greeted one group another was ready, and so the felicitations continued for an hour or so. The Governor said he thought it was inauguration over again.

George Washington, the partial gift of New-York State, has been clothed in a brand-new American flag. Since first he was placed on the top of the great memorial shaft, 150 feet above the street level, he has been draped in a plain duck sheet, but the high winds stripped him the other night and he had to be given a new domino.

Senator Smith telegraphed from Washington that President Cleveland had decided that in view of the situation in the Senate he could not leave Washington. There is regret over the President's inability to come to Trenton, but the programme of exercises will not be materially altered on that account.

Banks Resuming Business.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 18.—It has been definitely decided to reopen the National German-American Bank on Oct. 30, and an official announcement to that effect was made by Bank Examiner Lynch, the special officer sent on from Washington, at the conclusion of the bank Directors' meeting held to-day.

OURAY, Col., Oct. 18.—The First National Bank resumed business yesterday, having been closed since the month of July.

Used Poison and a Revolver.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Early this morning Frank S. Evans, Assistant Civil Engineer of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, went to the river bank in Ludlow and, after drinking a vial of laudanum, shot himself in the right temple. He was found at daylight, and at his side were the revolver and empty bottle. Gambling losses had run him into debt.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return.

Last chance via New-York, Ontario and Western on Saturday, Oct. 21. Leave Franklin Street Ferry at 9 A. M., West 42d Street at 9:15 A. M. Arrive Chicago 4:30 P. M. Sunday. Train runs both ways via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

HER NAVY ENGLAND'S SAFETY.

Lord Salisbury on the Necessity of Guarding This Branch of the Service.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—On his return from Preston, whither he went to address the Conservative meeting held there yesterday, Lord Salisbury stopped at Ormskirk, a town thirteen miles from Liverpool. Several addresses were presented to him by the officers of the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist associations, in replying to which he dwelt upon the progress of foreign navies and the strength of the combined fleets of the allied powers.

England, he said, must never relax her efforts if she wished to keep on a level with these allied powers. The recent terrible disasters showed that she must be prepared for extra exertion to insure against the surprises which modern science might discover in the future. He expressed the hope that the necessities of the budget would not cause the Government to neglect the navy or allow it to relapse because of the addition of other duties.

Lord Salisbury declared that in the event of home rule being given to Ireland the navy would have to watch another coast, which, if England became embroiled with a foreign power, would likelier prove hostile than not. Napoleon, he added, used to say if he secured Antwerp it would be a pistol presented at the mouth of the Thames. The British people did not want pistols presented at the mouths of the Clyde, Mersey and Avon Rivers. This was one of the dangers toward which the present misguided rulers of the country were rushing impetuously. Apart from this, two-fifths of the populace of Ireland would have to be preserved from the rapacity of the three-fifths, and the Ulsterites would have to be protected against the results of subjection to their inferior and bitterly-hostile fellow countrymen.

NO WORK, NO MONEY—SUICIDE.

The Pathetic Story of a City Hall Park "Lodger" Left by Himself.

Park Policeman Henry J. Dwyer, while walking in City Hall Park a little before 11 o'clock last night saw a man in the clump of bushes northeast of the Hall, raise a pistol to his head. Before the policeman could interfere the man fired and fell on the flagging with a bullet hole in his right temple. The weapon at his side was an old-style pin-fire pistol of French make. From the man's appearance there was no doubt that he was a foreigner and poor. He seemed about thirty-eight years old.

At the Chamber Street Hospital a letter was found in his pocket marked "For my identification." It read:

My name is Henry Koehorst of Rotterdam, Netherlands. I have been told in Netherlands that it would be very easy to get a position here. I have found that it was very hard. I have slept only one of the last five nights; the others I have walked around. In the last six days I have not eaten enough for a healthy man in one day. All my money and all I had of any value disappeared Friday evening. I am neither able nor willing to stand it any longer. I use the revolver I brought with me from Netherlands to end this miserable life. I beg politely that some one send word to my parents, as it is not possible for me to do it.

Birth is perhaps not without mistake, but remember that I am a Dutchman and no German. The address of my father is E. J. Koehorst, Burgemeister Hoffmanplein 32, Rotterdam, Holland.

Koehorst was unconscious from the time he fell. The hospital surgeons thought he would die.

NEW RECTOR OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

The Rev. John P. Peters Succeeds His Father at the Head of the Church.

The Rev. John P. Peters, Ph. D., was installed yesterday morning by Bishop Potter as rector of St. Michael's Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The letter of institution was read by the Rev. S. Delancy Townsend. The Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., delivered the sermon—a memorial to the Rev. J. M. Peters, father of the new rector.

The Rev. John P. Peters was born in 1852, in this city. He was graduated at Yale in 1873. He studied at the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic until 1883, when he returned to America and became associate rector of St. Michael's Church of this city. He has held a number of positions, principally as an instructor in various branches of education. He has also done some literary work, both in Biblical and other lines.

Miss Dean Did Not Elope.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The rumored elopement of Miss Maggie Dean, the Albino daughter of Mr. William L. Dean of Highland, dwindles to this simple statement of fact: Miss Dean became angered at home and left on Saturday afternoon, coming to the Central Hudson station in this city, where she expected to meet her elder brother, who is in the Wagner parlor car service. Not meeting him, she proceeded to New-York and went to her brother's home, where she now is, working at dressmaking. The girl's conduct was explained by her brother, who arrived at Highland this morning in response to a dispatch from his father.

Italians and Poles in Deadly Conflict.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—One dead man, two dying, and ten others variously cut and carved are in the station house at Whiting, Ind. The trouble grew out of a Polish dance which was held last night. To the dance came as unbidden guests a gang of Italians. A battle between the nations broke out. Knives and dirks were the weapons used. The floor ran with blood. John Poshanski, an unfortunate Pole, was literally scalped alive. He will die from wounds about the head and knife thrusts in other parts of the body. Another Pole had his jugular vein severed by one sweep of an Italian's blade.

Another Riot by Striking Miners.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The strikers at Haydock, near St. Helen's in Lancashire, suspecting that there were men at work in Evans & Co.'s colliery, assembled to the number of several thousand to-day and made an attack with stones upon the police guarding the colliery. The mounted police were called upon for assistance, and the rioters were dispersed after several persons had been severely injured. The rioting was renewed later in the day, and the mob completely wrecked the colliery foreman's residence.

Wreck of a Coal Train.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 18.—A westbound coal train on the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Road ran into the rear end of another coal train near here this afternoon. The caboose was smashed and the colliding engine was thrown across the eastern track. Two cars were also thrown from the rails. Traffic was delayed for several hours. The train which was ahead had been divided, leaving the caboose and part of the freight cars on the track behind. No one was injured.

Col. James McGee Assassinated.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 18.—A special from Pine Bluff, Ark., gives the particulars of the assassination, near Star City, of Col. James McGee, one of the wealthiest citizens of Pine Bluff. Dr. Scott, an overseer on a plantation of Col. McGee's, is suspected of the crime. The two men were at variance over a lawsuit. It is said Scott met Col. McGee in the road, demanded satisfaction, and

temperance principles and theories—all but consenting to positive prohibition.

His hostility to all forms of dissipation was almost Puritanical.

His contributions to well-defined charities were as exact and as punctilious as his payment of all lawful dues and taxes.

Outside of such characteristics Mr. Boody was noted rather for his frugality than for any lavishness of benefaction. He was not an easy man to approach confidentially in matters where his own interests were not primarily concerned.

His own interests were always paramount, and he was invariably indifferent to all affairs that brought him neither profit nor reputation. His dealings with and in behalf of himself sometimes assumed the air of positive generosity.

But he never complicated his own fortunes with those of anybody else.

His thrifty propensities prevented him from making any futile overtures to what is known as "society." There was no charm for him in the ease and elegance of social luxury. His home life, simple and unornate as it was, had but one rival for his affections. He fancied political life, and sought in the hurly-burly of public affairs congenial relaxation from the cares of business.

Until his narrow and intense ambition brought him under the influence of the Brooklyn machine, Mr. Boody took care to have himself identified on all possible occasions as an anti-machine Democrat. He joined an independent Democratic club.

Nor was he contented until, with what looked at the time like a desperate show of ostentation, he became President of it.

It was a feature of Mr. Boody's independence in politics when he was an anti-machine Democrat that he constantly made speeches in which, as vigorously as he could, he publicly and severely criticised the obliarchy which has deprived Brooklyn of all the privileges and prerogatives of self-government.

From a more authoritative and convincing orator the strictures of Mr. Boody on the ring and the machine would have been positively scorching.

It was while ornamenting a highly-respectable social circle south of Atlantic Avenue that this then unimpeachable and reliable man conceived the notion of entering Congress.

The moment he decided upon taking a personal and practical part in local politics, the "strikers" of the machine at once secretly inscribed his name upon their roll of eligibles.

This they did, not with the motive of occluding Mr. Boody's innocuous oratory—for he never inflicted any real blows upon the machine—but because he at once loomed up as a profitable protegé of the "gang."

It was, in other words, not the negative advantage of purchasing his silence that encouraged them. It was the positive and material benefit to be gained by securing access to his bank account.

For, as in other instances, it was felt that the long ears of Midas were more than equipoised by the size of his cash deposit.

It was on this account that, the door of access to his fortune having been forced ajar, the politicians flocked around him, applauded and encouraged his aspirations, and incidentally obtained large sums of money from him on characteristically plausible false pretenses.

Mr. Boody ran for Congress and was defeated by Richelieu Robinson.

He received nothing but vague generalities—and emoluments—in return for his good money. He was also allowed to restrict his energies to the banking business—a respite he accepted with such reluctance that he became a more active member than ever of an independent Democratic club.

In addition, his denunciations of ring rule and of the iniquities of the machine gained an extra degree of intensity.

So vehement an impetus did Mr. Boody acquire in the direction of reform and good government at the hands of those who, for reasons of their own, had failed to satisfy his liberally-fortified aspirations to public office, that he came out with more than his ordinary boldness and supported the Republican Seth Low for Mayor as against Mayor Howell. He made speeches that, relatively judged, were quite strong in Mr. Low's behalf.

These speeches apparently have been either forgiven or forgotten by the men against whom they were directed, and who at present are his only friends and apologists.

Finally, in the hope of conciliating independent Democrats, Mr. Boody was nominated for member of Congress and elected.

It came to pass about this time, when Mr. Boody's manly ardor had made him, somewhat inconsistently, adopt the rôle of what is known among his present friends as a "kicker" or a "sorehead," that Mr. McLaughlin, in his double capacity of commander and treasurer of the Prætorian Guard, was looking around for a customer to succeed the Jey and sardonic Chapin. In this quest McLaughlin sought what is called by the machine "a respectable figurehead."

Nothing in the market could compare, under the circumstances, with the ultra-"respectable"—the almost vehemently "respectable"—banker-broker from Maine.

Mr. Boody's aspirations had been carefully fathomed and sounded and measured beforehand. True that his relapse into independence had been noted and analyzed. But the result of the analysis was, after all, an encouraging one. Nothing absolutely incurable was detected in his apostacy.

There were no real symptoms other than those of a feverish and hectic discontent—a discontent that would yield almost immediately to the favorite febrifuges of the "ring."

So a meeting between the man who pined to be made a Congressman and the Master who could make him Mayor was arranged by McLaughlin's diplomatic agents, and the two came together—the one characteristically nervous, diffident, and peevishly self-insistent, the other cold, indifferent, cynical, and, above all, business-like.

It was for all the world like an unexpected confluence of the Gulf Stream and the Arctic Ocean.

It was the easily-anticipated consequence of this meeting that Mr. Boody was nominated to succeed Chapin, the sharp, shrewd, intellectual casuist who had become just as much discredited by co-operating with the machine as if he had made a complete surrender to it, and had thus put his renomination beyond the safety line of local politics.

It was Mr. Boody's hope to shine in Congress. He did not want to be Mayor, but he obeyed his Master's command.

It was not until within a very short time of his nomination that the name of Boody was introduced to those who were bidden to vote for him and reward his liberality and his patience with the Mayoralty. His nomination was a positive surprise to the laborers of the machine, but he ran against Henry Meyer—and won.

During his candidacy he betrayed the first sign of his readiness to sacrifice principle and subordinate conviction to his insatiable ambition.

When the report was set afloat that he was a temperance man; that he enjoyed a high standing in his church; that he stood upon his record as a conscientious and consistent foe of the grogshop predominance in politics—his managers insisted that such a report would positively and hopelessly injure him with the drinking men, who made its City Government for Brooklyn.

Throwing his proclivities aside, trampling his principles under foot, and hurling his record to the wind, Mr. Boody rose to the emergency. With an almost heroic alacrity of self-stultification, he accepted a friendly challenge from one of the lieutenants of McLaughlin and at once set about establishing a new and very different record for himself.

The Brooklyn Eagle, as late as last Tuesday, resurrected, editorially, the story of his pitiful surrender.

Here it is:

Boody "One of the Boys."

Under the skillful guidance of Thomas J. Kenna, Candidate Boody "visited" several breweries, and made his Eastern District headquarters in a notable wine shop. The rumor spread that he left several of the boys under the table. That was not true, for with only a little assistance the boys reached home, a little late, to be sure, but they were all right the next morning. After that, Mr. Boody had no more trouble. He drowned the calumny, which, however, died happy, because it was saturated in sugar, lemon, and pleasing fluid ingredients. Thomas J. Kenna had a great head, but Mr. Boody's head was perfectly level. The boys made no mistake about him. He has made no mistake about the boys, at any public dinner from that day to this.

Champagne frappe is his preference.

No one will ever know what pangs of pain and conscious humiliation this abject act of self-abasement cost the man who consented to pay such a first installment of the cost of being Mayor of Brooklyn.

He had come to the parting of the ways. On the one hand stretched an honorable, if not a brilliant, past. On the other loomed the melancholy waste of a career doomed to ruin and disaster, which not even the glamour of office holding could brighten or redeem.

It was indeed the parting of the ways—and deliberately and self-contemning, David A. Boody took the turn to the left.

Made Mayor of Brooklyn by this and other like surrenders and degradation, Mr. Boody took his seat as the Chief Executive of the City of Churches.

The opportunity that awaited him was so gigantic that good citizens generally felt he could not fail to take advantage of his accession to power, and having crossed the threshold would hasten to vindicate himself by making a clean sweep out of the Augean stables of maladministration bequeathed to him by Chapin.

The following is the list of departmental heads inherited from Mayor Chapin by Mayor Boody:

President of the the Board of Aldermen—JOHN MCCARTY.
City Auditor—ANTON WEBER.
Register—JOHN C. MAGUIRE.
President Board of Assessors—THOMAS A. WILSON.
Department of Buildings—JOSEPH PLATT.
Commissioner of City Works—JOHN P. ADAMS.
Tax Collector—ALDEN S. SWANS.
Police Commissioner—HENRY L. HAYDEN.
Fire Commissioner—JOHN ENNIS.
Health Commissioner—JOHN GRIFFIN.
Corporation Counsel—ALMET F. JENKS.
Park Commissioners—GEORGE V. BROWER, MARVIN CROSS, CHARLES H. LUSCOMB.
Excise Commissioners—JOHN SCHLIERMANN, JOHN W. CAHILL.

It was ardently hoped, indignantly expected, that the first act of the new Mayor would be to remove at least the majority of these men.

At the head of the Fire Department Chapin had left to his successor a man who had been translated to that office from a shoemaker's store. The scandals that had stuck like burrs to John Ennis during Chapin's administration came down with him to Boody—scandals about the purchase of sites for engine houses, scandals about the drunkenness and insubordination of firemen, scandals about the misapplication of Fire Department instruments and mechanism, scandals about firemen being used to promote the election of members of the ring, scandals about firemen degraded to attend officers of the department in the capacity of menials and servants.

In the office of the Commissioner of Public Works he found John P. Adams and a nest of scandals about street paving and other public undertakings.

In the office of the Excise Commission he inherited John Schlieman, a coarse, vulgar, illspoken buffoon, the illiterate and pointless Rabelais of Brooklyn politics—an official who took no opportunity to exhibit his contempt for the clergy and for official decency; who rejoiced in overriding all the protests of the lawabiding against abject surrender to the saloon interest; a man who bought a site for a saloon for a New-York liquor dealer and then licensed it; a man who, without hesitation to license other saloons in the very shadow of churches and schoolhouses; a man who, in various ways, delighted in inflicting outrages on decency and public feeling.

It was this exceptional opportunity that confronted the new Mayor, whom good men and honest citizens had helped, in their confidence, to power.

While Mr. Boody hesitated to redeem his pledges and fulfill his vows, the demands of McLaughlin grew more and more insistent, more and more peremptory.

At the same time, McLaughlin did not expect an absolute surrender.

But he sent ex-Mayor Chapin to wait upon Mayor Boody with his list of postulates. He sent him to tell Mayor Boody what the machine wanted.

Mayor Boody fell an unresisting, almost eager, victim to the wiles and the overmasteringly superior intellect of his predecessor.

To the surprise, ill concealed, of McLaughlin; to the hilarious delight of the ring, and to the disgust and consternation of the independents, who had trustfully supported him, Mr. Boody made a complete and absolute capitulation.

So that Mayor Boody started on the very outset of his public career with an act of superb perfidy, and deliberately assumed the responsibility of perpetuating the dynasty of malfeasance and scandal and outrage cynically turned over to him by Mayor Chapin.

The history of his career in office remains to be told.

BROOKLYN'S HEAVY REGISTRATION.

Yesterday 52,931 Voters Placed Their Names Upon the Rolls.

That the voters of Brooklyn are thoroughly aroused to the opportunity offered this year of overthrowing the ring which has so long made its municipal Government a disgrace and a reproach is shown by the unusually heavy registration yesterday. It is a most favorable omen, and the figures given below will cause additional worry and anxiety in the Willoughby Street headquarters.

"Boss" McLaughlin's successes at the polls have been mainly won through the failure of discouraged citizens to register. It looks as though that large, easy-going class of voters known in political circles as "stay-at-homes" are coming out this year to make one determined, united effort to overthrow the Brooklyn oligarchy.

The total registration in Brooklyn yesterday was 52,931. Last year, which was a Presidential one, the registration was of course somewhat larger. The following table gives the totals for second days in the last three years:

TABLE OF SECOND DAY REGISTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN.

Wards.	Registration Yesterday.	1892.	1891.	1890.
1	1,866	1,614	1,280	1,041
2	698	717	528	427
3	1,194	1,402	1,347	987
4	911	1,103	838	751
5	933	1,244	1,081	966
6	2,663	2,604	2,205	1,904
7	3,312	2,766	2,254	2,065
8	1,870	1,956	1,787	1,520
9	2,434	2,404	1,119	908
10	2,620	2,633	2,049	1,592
11	1,845	1,810	1,377	1,246
12	1,516	1,843	1,472	1,294
13	1,379	2,008	1,486	1,122
14	1,622	2,081	1,508	1,285
15	1,770	1,935	1,671	1,298
16	1,875	2,070	2,157	1,721
17	2,828	3,285	2,506	2,032
18	967	1,205	4,236	3,196
19	2,030	2,600	2,083	1,726
20	1,611	1,928	1,480	1,208
21	2,807	3,660	2,710	2,529
22	3,230	3,447	3,126	2,629
23	3,438	4,027	1,796	1,813
24	1,198	1,295	999	864
25	2,198	2,494	3,927	2,260
26	2,364	2,684	1,825	1,690
27	1,475	1,917	.....	.....
28	2,776	3,057	.....	.....
Total	52,931	62,434	47,755	40,283

The registration on the first day of this year was 61,746, making the total enrollment of voters thus far 114,677.

A Young Woman Carried Into the Woods

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 18.—Louise, aged sixteen, the daughter of Railroad Baggagemaster John A. Hopkins, has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Henry Lockwood, Long Ridge, nine miles north of here. Last night Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood were aroused by screams form the girl's room. Lockwood and his wife alarmed the neighbors and searched for the girl, who had disappeared. She returned an hour later, and fell, fainting. She said that a man had seized her and smothered her cries and carried her into the woods. She is now in a critical condition.

Senator Gibson Better.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland, who was taken ill on the Senate floor the other day, and whose condition has been such as to alarm his friends, was reported this afternoon to be sitting up in his rooms at the Shoreham, and resting much more comfortably than yesterday.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR
Permanently removed by electricity. Moles and warts without pain or cutting. 20 years' experience. JOHN H. WOODBURY, DERMATOLOGIST. Consultation free. 125 West 42d St., N. Y. City. Send stamp for 150 page book on skin blemishes.

SEDENTARY CALLINGS at sometime or other bring on a torpid liver. This condition is common to an indoor life; then there follows another condition, anæmia or lack of blood; frequently another worse effect—that of dyspepsia. These conditions aggravate one another. Your bad temper is likewise aggravating to your friends. No need to go further, the rest is easy. If you buy a vial of Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets you'll find them a *natural remedy*. Mild but effectual. They have a strengthening effect upon the lining membranes of stomach and bowels, hence their effect is *lasting*. They cure Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Biliousness and Sick or Bilious Headaches, permanently; because they act naturally.

The best medical testimony proves that these cases are best treated by *mild* methods. One tiny, sugar-coated, Pellet is a corrector, a regulator, and a gentle laxative. They are put up in glass vials, easily carried and always fresh. They are *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is returned.

TO MEET THE INSURGENT FLEET

BRAZIL'S MEN-OF-WAR TO MAKE AN ATTACK.

Desterro Declares in Favor of the Revolutionists—The Bombardment of Rio de Janeiro Described by Eye Witnesses—Shells Thrown Into the Streets of the City by the Steamers of the Insurgents—Several People Killed and Buildings Wrecked.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 18.—News from Brazil is to the effect that the men-of-war which have remained faithful to President Peixoto are about to put to sea to meet the vessels expected from Europe and to make a combined attack on the insurgents. The authorities of Desterro have declared in favor of the insurgents.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The British steamship, the Bersel, arrived from Rio de Janeiro, the seat of the Brazilian troubles, yesterday. The vessel was there during the bombardment of the forts, the City of Rio, and the suburb of Nictheroy. This is the first reliable news received from that country since the revolt. Capt. Alcot and other officers aboard gave the following story of their experiences:

The vessel arrived at Rio on Aug. 28 with a load of merchandise, and came for a cargo of coffee. It took several days for the vessel to be discharged, and she began to receive coffee on the 5th of September. On the 8th of September there could be no work done, as the men-of-war of the revolutionists were cruising about the port.

On the evening of the 8th several of the war fleet seized four merchant steamers belonging to the refrigerator company, and towed them to the opposite side of the bay, where the majority of the naval vessels were. The naval vessels were stationed near Nictheroy. They began manoeuvring about there with the intention of bombarding Forts Santa Cruz and Villegagnon, in the neighborhood. As soon as the four merchant steamers were towed safely across, two vessels were dispatched across the bay to Rio, to capture some of the tugboats. Three tugs were seized by the revolutionists, and were fitted up with Gatling guns, and a number of revolutionary soldiers placed aboard.

The soldiers were armed with muskets, and as soon as they were in possession of the tugs they began to steam about close to the wharves. Now and then the soldiers would turn the guns upon the City of Rio and fire into the streets with the Gatling guns and muskets. The Government soldiers in the City of Rio, who were stationed all along the wharves, returned the fire. There were only a few wounded and the skirmishing lasted throughout the day. At night the tugs returned to the shelter of the rebel fleet.

The next day there was no shooting or firing by either side, but one of the tugs steamed over to the harbor of Rio and seized a lighter laden with cattle which was lying alongside of the steamship Calvin. The lighter with the cattle was from the River Platte and was taken to the revolutionary fleet.

On the 10th of September the Pallas, which had been taken from the Refrigerator Company, steamed alongside of the steamship Bellanoche and took several bullocks and pigs from her. The Captain of the English man-of-war Sirius ordered the commander of the revolutionary vessel to move with his boat from where the English vessels of war were stationed. This was done promptly.

The day of the 11th marked the beginning of the bombardment of Nictheroy. The merchants and citizens of Rio Janeiro were in an intense state of excitement, and the Government soldiers were prepared for action. Several large cannon were placed on the wharves ready to open fire on the fleet should it come near the city. At about 12 o'clock that day three Brazilian merchant steamers were captured by one of the naval vessels of the revolutionist forces as they were entering the harbor. On board of the vessels there were provisions, &c., and the crews were pressed into naval service.

In the afternoon, Admiral De Mellos ordered two of his torpedo boats to skirmish about the port of Rio. They maneuvered about until dark, and then left the fleet. No one expected that there would be a bombardment that night, and the citizens of Nictheroy did not think that their fort would be stormed. There was an armed picket, but they did not see in the darkness the maneuvers of the enemy's fleet. One of the main objects of De Mellos in stormling that place was to secure the arsenal which is situated near there.

Toward 10 o'clock small steamers could be seen moving about the Harbor of Rio, and there was scarcely a light aboard. As soon as they were near enough to the city they threw several shells into the streets and pulled out to midstream as fast as possible. The guards on the wharf sent volley after volley at the darkened boats, but they could accomplish nothing. The revolutionists had the advantage in the dark, and the shells that were thrown into the streets caused the death of several people and the wreck of one or two dwellings. Nearly all night there was a skirmish between the revolutionary soldiers on the boats and the soldiers of the Government on the wharf.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a roar of guns was heard across the bay and the soldiers and citizens of Rio could see by the flashes of a number of rifles that Nictheroy was in danger. It was a volley from one of the vessels of the revolutionary navy, and was soon followed by another charge of shell on the place. The torpedo boats were steaming closer and pouring shot after shot into the place. Now and then the soldiers at Nictheroy would fire a volley at the big vessels and the little torpedo boats, but the fire from the revolutionists was too much for them, and soon their fire ceased and it seemed as though they were retreating.

After the first volleys from the fleets the firing began to decrease, and occasionally the report of a musket could be heard. The fleet did not move from its position during the night after the first fire. On the next day the ferries and all communication were found to be cut off, and it was worth one's life to attempt to cross the bay. No news of any definite character could be learned as to the number of killed and wounded at Nictheroy, but the estimate puts the list at fifty killed and about seventy-five wounded.

All the revolutionary fleet's torpedo boats and captured vessels are flying a white flag. This is the style of flag adopted by Commander in Chief De Mello. The Republica, the biggest of the revolutionist's fleet, with others of the vessels steamed out of the harbor of Rio and started south for Santos. The Bessel was lying at the coffee wharf alongside of the steamship Paraugua, a French vessel. The wharves, streets, and vessels in port were crowded with the alarmed people. The business houses were closed, and the banks were guarded by soldiers of the Government. The excitement was at fever heat, for every one expected that the city would be stormed next.

The coffee wharf is a short distance from the harbor proper, and there is a sheet-iron warehouse there. At 4 o'clock a shell was fired from some unknown direction and passed through the dock shed, boring through one of the iron lifeboats of the steamship Paraugua. On the 14th of September, the day following, the men-of-war of England, France, and Italy moved away from the line of fire, and, to be protected, the Bessel moved with them.

The night of the 15th the revolutionary fleet made another attempt to storm Nictheroy, and kept firing volley after volley into the place, but the occasional shots from the cannon from that imperilled place showed that an effective defense was being made.

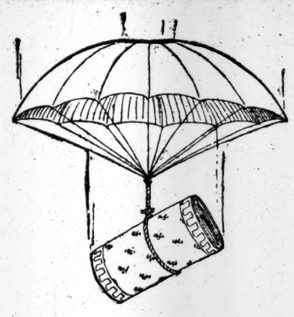
On the 16th, between 2 and 4 o'clock, the revolutionary man-of-war Aquidaban was engaged in firing on Fort Santa Cruz. There was a continual fire on both sides, and the bullets fell like hailstones about the bay. The aim of the Government soldiers and the revolutionists' fleet was bad, and it imperiled the lives of the spectators and the crews of the different vessels in the harbors.

Sunday night, the 17th, there was another light bombardment of Nictheroy. Shortly after noon two of the men-of-war of the revolutionary forces began to fire on Fort Santa Cruiz. They were met with a hot and heavy fire from the Government soldiers stationed at the fort, and the firing from there was kept up twenty minutes, when the vessel beat a hasty retreat. There were no more skirmishes that day. The killed at Fort Santa Cruiz are said to be five, and a dozen or more wounded.

On board the Aquidaban two rebels were killed and seven wounded. The vessels that took part in the skirmish Sunday night with the soldiers at Fort Santa Cruiz are said to be the Repalica and one of the captured merchant vessels. Early the next morning both of them steamed away from the fleet to the south.

From the 17th to the 21st there was no fighting to speak of. All seemed quiet, but the Government had soldiers guarding the place night and day. At 5 o'clock on the evening of the 21st there was considerable confusion, for Admiral de Mello had silently sent vessels near the harbor and captured four Brazilian merchant steamers. In their haste to make good their escape with the vessels they tied them with long ropes and towed them in that manner. They fouled the vessels several times in their mad haste to get to the fleet.

The Bessell left on the 22d of September for this city, with a load of coffee. It is hard to procure any labor there, for the country is excited over the war that is now in progress. There has not been much loss of life or of property. The general impression is confirmed that de Mello is endeavoring to re-establish the monarchy.



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YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATION.

Total Number of Enrolled Voters in the City Is 147,667.

The number of qualified voters who registered in this city yesterday was 76,763, which, added to 68,920 registered on the 10th inst., the first day of registration, makes a total of 147,667 registered for the two days.

The table given below shows the total registry for the first two days in 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 by Assembly Districts:

Ass. Dis.	Regis. tered Oct. 17.	Regis. tered Oct. 18.	Total Two Days, 1893.	Total Two Days, 1892.	Total Two Days, 1891.	Total Two Days, 1890.
1	1,707	2,179	3,886	5,736	3,261	3,030
2	2,826	4,133	6,959	7,121	3,449	3,443
3	2,335	3,998	6,331	5,478	3,744	3,496
4	1,808	2,233	4,041	4,122	3,101	4,941
5	2,103	2,604	4,704	5,921	3,506	3,487
6	2,867	2,693	5,560	6,890	4,604	4,568
7	3,025	3,269	6,294	8,796	5,072	4,972
8	2,899	3,148	6,047	9,056	4,942	4,846
9	2,794	3,098	5,892	7,938	4,584	5,400
10	2,674	2,673	5,347	7,485	6,270	5,602
11	1,569	1,837	3,406	6,187	3,294	3,281
12	1,966	2,171	4,137	5,941	4,980	4,514
13	2,366	2,539	4,905	7,389	5,801	5,352
14	2,277	2,408	4,685	6,852	4,081	3,957
15	2,108	2,179	4,287	6,448	6,236	6,002
16	2,140	2,440	4,580	7,295	4,889	4,915
17	1,853	1,958	3,811	5,532	7,809	7,689
18	2,534	2,130	4,664	5,982	5,682	5,541
19	2,143	2,347	4,490	6,073	14,237	12,841
20	1,435	1,624	3,059	4,839	5,608	5,254
21	1,921	2,119	4,040	6,884	5,271	4,961
22	1,768	2,193	3,959	5,688	12,669	11,826
23	2,736	2,977	5,713	8,236	13,436	11,299
24	2,111	2,284	4,395	6,267	8,480	7,810
25	1,905	2,152	4,057	5,731	.....	.....
26	2,999	2,937	5,936	8,315	.....	.....
27	3,377	3,098	6,475	9,357	.....	.....
28	2,475	2,472	5,947	7,064	.....	.....
29	2,514	2,746	5,260	6,634	.....	.....
30	1,905	2,093	4,998	5,105	.....	.....
Tot'l	68,920	76,763	147,667	202,497	150,188	140,308

Grocer, Constable, and Burglary.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Oct. 18.—**Michael Bohan, proprietor of a grocery store, and Alfred Brown, constable, were arrested to-day at this place on a charge of burglary. They pleaded not guilty, and were bailed to appear for examination. The complainant was Mrs. Angelo Delnoce, wife of the alleged counterfeiter who was arrested at Hart Park a few weeks ago. When Mr. and Mrs. Delnoce were arrested, the house they occupied was locked up by the United States Marshal and left unoccupied. Grocer Bohan had a bill against them, and after the arrest he secured a judgment against Delnoce, and, with the constable, broke into the house and carried away the silver and the furniture to satisfy his claim. It is claimed they had no legal right to break and enter the house.**

Mrs. Gibert's Suit for Divorce.

Mrs. Annie Gibert was on the stand all day yesterday before Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas, where her suit for limited divorce from Audinet Gibert is on trial. When 3 o'clock came, Mrs. Gibert was in such a nervous condition that Judge Bischoff adjourned court until this morning, when her examination will be continued. Counsel for Mr. Gibert put Mrs. Gibert through a rigid cross-examination, but he failed to break down any of her material statements. He made the witness exceedingly uncomfortable, however, by reading a number of very loving letters which she had written to her husband after their separation.

Favor Annexation with This City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 18.—**A Business Men's Association has been organized in this city to agitate annexation to New-York. The association will take an active part in the political campaign and will support, irrespective of party, every candidate who expresses himself in favor of a greater New-York. The association's officers are Thomas Kavanagh, President; Joseph W. Foster, Vice President; Joseph Doyle, Secretary; Joseph McGuire, Treasurer. Arrangements are being made for a series of public meetings. William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn has been invited to make an address at the first meeting to be held in a short time.**

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—**The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:**
Pay Inspector, T. C. Caswell, to be a Pay Director.
Paymaster R. W. Allen, to be a Pay Inspector.
Passed Assistant Paymaster C. W. Littlefield, to be a Paymaster.
Assistant Paymaster G. W. Simpson, to be a Passed Assistant Paymaster.
J. B. Crownover of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dardanelle, Ark.
Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gardner, to be a Surgeon.
Passed Assistant Surgeon M. H. Crawford, to be a Surgeon.
Medical Inspector B. H. Kidder, to be a Medical Director.
Surgeon G. F. Winslow, to be a Medical Inspector.

Skull Fractured in a Fight.

During a fight which occurred last night between Carl Stanfors, William Locksburg, and George Wooweech, at 34 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Stanfors struck Locksburg on the head with a hammer, fracturing his skull in two places and inflicting several scalp wounds. Stanfors was arrested and Locksburg was taken to the Harlem Hospital. The physicians do not think that Locksburg will recover.

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FINE FURNITURE.
IF YOU HAVE NEVER LOOKED OVER OUR STOCK, BUT HAVE CHOSEN FROM THE LIMITED SUPPLIES AND PAID THE HIGH PRICES OF GENERAL DEALERS, YOU HAVE WASTED MUCH MONEY AND NOW HAVE ON HAND GOODS THAT MIGHT WELL BE GIVEN TO SOME POOR RELATION.
THE STYLE OF OUR GOODS GROWS IN BEAUTY WITH TIME, AND THE DURABILITY AND PERFECTION OF WORKMANSHIP SATISFY THE MOST CRITICAL AND EXACTING. BUT JUST NOW SOME FINE BARGAINS IN FRENCH FANCY CABINET WORK CAN BE HAD.
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
Furniture Makers,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.

WANT MYERS FOR CONTROLLER

INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT TO NOMINATE HIM.

City Club to Call a Mass Meeting for Friday Night—If There Is Much Enthusiasm Shown for Mr. Myers Republicans May Indorse Him—He Says He Has Advised Against the Movement, but Does Not Say He Will Refuse a Nomination—Opposition of Some Republican Leaders.

An effort is being made to nominate Theodore W. Myers for Controller on an independent Democratic ticket, and to secure for him the Republican indorsement. The Trustees of the City Club have taken the initiative in the matter, and a mass meeting has been called for to-morrow night in the large hall of Cooper Union. The preliminary call issued yesterday for this meeting declares the purpose to be the nomination of Mr. Myers as Controller. Nothing is said about nominating candidates for any of the other city and county offices.

When it was ascertained that Tammany would not give Mr. Myers a nomination for a third term, and had selected Congressman Ashbel P. Fitch for the place, several anti-Tammany politicians at once began to plan for securing Mr. Myers a nomination independent of Tammany.

After the Tammany Convention on Tuesday night had adjourned Otto Kempner's committee in the Seventh Assembly District hurriedly issued an appeal for mass meetings to denounce Tammany. Mr. Kempner is in favor of Mr. Myers as an independent candidate, but his chief partner in politics, John Fennell, said yesterday that, in his opinion, it would be much better to make a fight against the weakest man upon the Tammany ticket rather than against the strongest. He regards Mr. Fitch as Tammany's strongest candidate.

The determination of the City Club's Trustees to call the mass meeting was reached yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the Lawyer's Club. R. W. G. Welling, Robert Cutting, Edmond Kelly, and others were present. Speeches eulogizing Controller Myers were made, and a committee was appointed to make the arrangements for the mass meeting. Mr. Cutting was made Chairman of the committee, and President James C. Carter Secretary. Edmond Kelly and Treasurer George C. Magoun were made ex-officio members. Those who are interested in continuing Mr. Myers in office as Controller will be invited to join with the committee. It was also stated that several different groups of citizens and organizations are in communication with the City Club, with a view to securing a large attendance at the meeting. Assurances have evidently been given the projectors of this movement by Chairman William Brookfield of the Republican State Committee and President John Sabine Smith of the Republican County Committee, that if there is a large mass meeting and great public interest is shown in the candidacy of Mr. Myers, the Republicans will withdraw Henry C. Robinson, who was nominated for Controller by them on Tuesday night, and indorse Mr. Myers.

When seen by a reporter for The New-York Times, Mr. Myers said:

I am at all times ready to enter a fight for principles, and while I am extremely grateful to the many people who have shown confidence in me, I have urged and begged them not to enter upon this undertaking this year. There is so little time in which to perfect an organization and the Tammany nomination is so strong that I do not believe its candidate can be defeated this year. While I would willingly obey the commands of my friends, as a rule, in such matters, I have advised them against it, and they suggest in the way of an independent nomination. The way in which the press and the public have sustained me during my incumbency of this office fills me with the sincerest gratitude. I did not expect a nomination from Tammany Hall, of which I am not a member. I have been very much surprised and pleased over the kind expressions of the many people who called upon me to-day. I do not know what action will be taken at the proposed meeting of business men.

As to Mr. Fitch, the Tammany nominee, the Controller had nothing but kind words. He said that Mr. Fitch was a good nominee, and that he was an honest, straightforward man. It was evident that Mr. Myers was considerably in doubt as to the advisability of his accepting an independent nomination.

Henry C. Robinson, the Republican candidate, said early in the day that while he knew he would be defeated, he did not propose to withdraw. Later he said that he would withdraw if the meeting to-morrow night indicated that popular sentiment was behind Mr. Myers.

The Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee met in secret session yesterday and discussed the situation. The opinion was expressed, but it was reported, was that no definite action should be taken until it was ascertained what strength Mr. Myers would display at to-morrow night's meeting. If it is then thought to be good politics, Mr. Robinson will be withdrawn and Mr. Myers, running as an independent Democratic candidate, will be indorsed. This plan, however, is known to have the bitter opposition of most of the straight ticket Republicans and of several of the members of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee. Leader John Simpson of the Fifth District, said:

I am tired of indorsing Democrats and having them appoint only Democrats to office when they get in. I will not vote for Mr. Myers or for any other Democrat.

Fred S. Gibbs, who had something of a hand in making up the Republican local ticket, is said to have given a secret pledge at the convention Tuesday night to the effect that Mr. Robinson would be withdrawn. Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien searched in vain all over the city for Mr. Gibbs yesterday. Chairman William Brookfield of the Republican State Committee said:

I am an anti-Tammany Republican, and I believe in hitting a Tammany head wherever I can find one. I would favor the indorsement of Controller Myers if the independent movement back of him is a strong one.

President John Sabine Smith of the Republican County Committee took practically the same view.

It is certain that a strong effort is now being made to secure the union of Republicans, independent Democrats, Kempnerites, Stecklerites, and all political organizations outside of Tammany Hall upon Mr. Myers for Controller. The strength of Congressman Fitch as the Tammany candidate has, however, put a damper upon the ardor of some men who are usually very conspicuous in movements of this sort. Those who are in control of the Republican machine still, in all probability, swing it to the support of Mr. Myers, should he become a candidate, but in doing so they will anger the straight-out Republicans so much that a large number of them will stay away from the polls. The matter will probably be settled to-day. The Tammany people say that it will not make any difference in the general result whether Mr. Myers is nominated as an independent or not.

The Hawaiian Question.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Alfred S. Willis, the new Minister to Hawaii, who has made preparations to start for his post of duty several times within the past month, and each time been detained by the President, called on Mr. Cleveland to-day and said good-bye. Mr. Willis will sail next week for Honolulu. The long delay in his departure is believed to augur the preparation of important documents, which Mr. Willis will probably take with him to Hawaii, but it is pretty definitely settled that the Hawaiian question will not be brought to the attention of Congress until the silver question is out of the way.

AT THE HOTELS.

—John C. Bullitt of Philadelphia is at the Brevoort.

—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador at Washington, and Moreton Frewen of England are at the Brunswick.

—Gov. William E. Russell of Massachusetts, James W. Scott of Chicago, and Irving M. Scott of San Francisco are at the Holland.

—Dr. Carl Peters of Berlin, Marshall Field of

ALL HONORED THE PRELATE

JUBILEE OF CARDINAL GIBBONS GRANDLY CELEBRATED.

Archbishops, Bishops, and Priests Take Part in Beautiful Ceremonials Observing the Completion of a Quarter-Century's Service in the Episcopate — A Dinner Given to His Eminence — He Makes a Short Address—Striking Scenes at the Church Services.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The grandest ceremonial of the Catholic Church that prelates, priests, and laymen have ever engaged in or witnessed in this country took place to-day in and about the cathedral in this city, marking the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation to the Episcopate of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons.

All the Archbishops in this country, with, perhaps, a single exception, nearly the entire Court of Bishops, many Monsignors, and priests from far beyond the province of Baltimore were here to do honor to the Primate of the Catholic Church.

Students in St. Charles's College, the young men preparing for the priesthood in the Seminary of St. Mary of St. Sulpice, the priests, and Monsignori assembled in Calvert Hall, and marched to the Archiepiscopal residence, where the prelates were gathered. These soon emerged, all robed in richest vestments of office, and were followed by Cardinal Gibbons in the full panoply of his high dignity. All moved

Cardinal Gibbons.

through Charles Street to Mulberry Street to Cathedral Street to the cathedral entrance. Every head was uncovered as the procession passed.

At 11 o'clock the orchestra performed a prelude by Cherubini, and then the cross-bearer, in white surplice, and with his cross elevated high, appeared, marking the head of the procession at the lower end of the church. The orchestra burst into a grand march by Hamerik, and up through the aisles came the long line, priests and brothers and seminarians in surplices, some of simple linen and others of lace.

Behind them came the Monsignori in the purple rochets and mazzettas, some ten of this order of ecclesiastics; and then the Bishops, here and there a face easily recognizable, such as Keane, Foley of Detroit, Waterson of Columbus, and McDonnell of Brooklyn.

Next in line were the Archbishops in their magnificent attire of office: Redwood of New-Zealand, with his spectacled beard; Chapelle, with his strong French features; Kain, Ireland, Ryan, and Corrigan. After them came the Apostolic Delegate, Francis Satolli, in cassock of purple, with cincture of silk, and over his shoulders the mazetta of silk.

Then, last of all, was a form well known, slender and upright, in the rich dress of a Cardinal, the features pallid and ascetic and the eyes downcast. Train bearers supported the cassock. The organ swelled out victoriously and triumphantly, saluting the Prince of the Church in whose honor all these grand ceremonies were being held.

Acolytes in cassocks of red and surplices of white were scattered all through the procession, bearing the trains of the prelates, beside whom were their chaplains, and there were seminarians who bore the book, the mitre, the crosier, the apron, and other ecclesiastical properties.

As the procession filed into the sanctuary the master of ceremonies seated the various exalted functionaries in their proper places. The Cardinal, with his deacon and subdeacon and other officers, proceeded to his throne, where he was assisted in vesting for mass. The choir performed an andante melody by Mascagni. For this day of jubilee the vestments were of white and gold. Purple and scarlet figured amid the flowers and in the decorations. When all was in readiness the beautiful and impressive services of the pontifical mass were begun. The music was grand.

The Rev. James A. McCallum of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, a member of the Order of Sulpicians, was master of ceremonies. He was assisted by the Rev. John T. Whelan and the Rev. W. A. Reardon, priests of the cathedral, and by the Rev. James F. Nolan of Corpus Christi Church and the Rev. P. Cronan of St. Mary's Seminary.

The officers of the mass were: Deacon—the Rev. William E. Starr, pastor of Corpus Christi Church; Sub-deacon—the Rev. William E. Bartlett, pastor of St. Ann's Church; Deacons of Honor—the Rev. John Gloyd, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. Jacob A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C.; Assistant Priest—the Rev. Dr. A. L. Magnien, rector of the Seminary of St. Mary of St. Sulpice.

The Rev. Dr. Rooker, vice rector of the American College at Rome, read the course of service, the congratulatory letter of the Pope to Cardinal Gibbons, as follows.

To Our Beloved Son, James, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, health and apostolic benediction:

In the month of October next recurs the auspicious day on which, five and twenty years ago, you were raised to the episcopal dignity. We therefore are prompted, both by our devoted attachment to us and by our affectionate regard for you, to express the feelings of heartiest congratulation wherewith we welcome this occasion that is no less joyous for us than it is for you.

And while we render thanks to Almighty God, who has hitherto had you in His holy keeping, we humbly beseech Him, in His goodness, to grant you the privilege which he has this year mercifully vouchsafed to us, of celebrating the Golden Jubilee of of our episcopate.)

In the meantime, we send you a memorial of this gracious anniversary, intending it likewise as a token of our earnest good-will toward you. We, moreover, invoke upon you every blessing for your happiness and welfare, and lovingly impart to you, your clergy, and the faithful intrusted to your watchful care, our apostolic benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, the 30th day of August, 1893, in the sixteenth year of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

Archbishop Corrigan preached the sermon, dwelling especially upon the office of a Bishop, his love for those under him, and his care for their welfare. He also spoke of the duties of those in the Church to their pastoral father. In opening his address, the Archbishop said:

"If we analyze the joyous feelings which pervade our souls to-day, I think we may trace them back to two leading thoughts, namely, the dignity of the episcopal office and the shining merits of him whose jubilee we celebrate. Of the latter point, although it is foremost in our minds, I may not speak; and yet, dear brethren, what need of words, when all that one would wish to say is already engraved on your faithful memory, and recorded on the tablets of the heart?

"What need of feeble words, when the most eloquent eulogy is silently spoken, not only by the presence of the venerated representative of the Holy Father, but also by the attendance of so many other Bishops and Archbishops, that their number calls to mind the last Plenary Council, over which your chief pastor presided with so much grace, with so much tact and wisdom? What need of words, when his fruitful labors in the episcopate have been already crowned by the seal of eminent approval, the Sovereign Pontiff having made him a member of a Senate to which the Roman Senate of old was insignificant in comparison?"

After the services a dinner was given in honor of the Cardinal by the Very Rev. Dr. Magnien and the Faculty of the Seminary of St. Mary of St. Sulphice. Cardinal Gibbons, in his address to the assembled prelates and priests, said: "The first thought that comes uppermost in my mind is to pour out my heart in gratitude to my honored colleagues for their presence on this festive occasion. I may be permitted briefly to state the various stages of evolution through which my mind has passed in regard to the celebration of my episcopal jubilee.

"My first determination was to have no celebration at all, and I continued in this frame of mind until that part of August when the anniversary day was already over. But the clergy kindly remonstrated with me, and said that the absence of any observance of the day would be construed as implying indifference on their part toward me, and I did not wish that they should lie under such an imputation. You must therefore hold my wicked partners, the clergy of the diocese, responsible for whatever fatigue you have to suffer in coming. But, while I determined to have a celebration, I intended that it should be as simple and modest as circumstances would permit.

"But when I learned that the Holy Father, in the benevolence of his heart, had graciously condescended to commemorate my consecration by a gift and a letter of congratulation, I was determined to invest the day with due solemnity, and to invite all my honored brethren of the Episcopate.

"I cannot find words adequate to express my profound sense of the benevolence of the Holy Father in sending me without any solicitation on my part a precious gift, with a letter. I shall always cherish the gift, not only because of its intrinsic value, but far more because of my admiration and filial reverence for the august head of the Church. And the value of the gift is still more enhanced on account of my esteem for the envoy who conveyed it. I refer to the Rev. Dr. Rooker, the worthy vice rector of the American College in Rome. Nor can I omit to refer to the presence here of the Pope's immediate representative, his Excellency, the Most Rev. Dr. Satolli. He is, indeed, a most worthy representative of the sovereign Pontiff. He represents Leo XIII. by his learning; he represents him by his piety; he represents him by his firmness of character; he represents him, above all, by his broad and enlightened policy.

"I propose, then, the health of Leo XIII. and Mgr. Satolli."

Mgr. Satolli responded in Latin, and won the heartiest applause.

"The See of Baltimore" was responded to by Archbishop Kain of St. Louis. Archbishop Hennessy of Dubuque, Iowa, spoke to the sentiment, "The Hierarchy of the United States, Especially Our Honored Guests Among the Episcopate and Clergy."

At this point a phonograph message from his Holiness was delivered. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia replied to the toast, "Our Country and President." The speech was full of wit, sound sense, and patriotism. He compared the American democracy to the Catholic Church, taking diverse people and molding them into the best examples of civic virtues. The assimilating power of this country was so alluring, he said, and so enthralling, that it had made good Americans of the Holy Father and even Satolli himself.

The cathedral was crowded to-night in every part at the vesper services. Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul preached a stirring sermon, bearing upon the work of the Church, its Pope and the eminent services of Cardinal Gibbons.

The Most Rev. Dr. Redwood, the metropolitan of New-Zealand, officiated at the vespers. The Rev. Dr. Rooker, vice rector of the American College at Rome, assisted.

The Cardinal's Residence.

A Bank Cashier Defaults.

SALISBURY, N. C., Oct. 18.—Cashier I. H. Faust of the First National Bank of Salisbury is a defaulter to the extent of $16,000. Faust acknowledged the shortage and made it good by turning over to the bank all his property, real and personal, which will cover the amount of the defalcation. His private residence went with his other property and he is now penniless. He prepared a statement to the effect that he wrongfully used the bank's money, some of it having been invested in Virginia boom towns, which was a total loss.

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VALKYRIE WILL RACE HERE

LORD DUNRAVEN ANXIOUS TO MEET THE VIGILANT AGAIN.

He Will Try to Make Match Races with the 85-Footers, and Will Race for Cups—His Opinions on the Contests for the America's Cup—Still Thinks the Valkyrie Had Bad Luck—May Challenge Again for the Cup in 1895—The Earl and His Party Leave on the Britannic.

Lord Dunraven, Lady Dunraven, Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin, Lady Rachel Wyndham-Quin, Mr. Charles Kerr, and four servants sailed for England on the White Star Line steamer Britannic yesterday morning. Mr. H. Maitland Kersey, the agent of the line, was on the steamer looking after the comfort of the distinguished party. Lord and Lady Dunraven have two staterooms on the main deck, next to the Captain's, and his daughters have two rooms on the lower deck.

Lord Dunraven has been very shy of reporters ever since he arrived in this country, and, beyond saying that he had had a delightful time here, declined to express any opinions before going on the steamer. He left a written statement with Mr. Kersey, however, which that gentleman made public after the Britannic had sailed. It is as follows:

"The first races, which ought to have been to wind ward and back, were reaches. On the first day Valkyrie had a fluke and came out ahead. On the second day Vigilant had a fluke and came out ahead, winning the race.

"The first day's race was void and the second day's was won by the Vigilant. That made a vast difference in the contest for the cup, but the merits of either boat was not determined. Looking at it from that point of view, the first and second races should not be considered in judging the merits of the boats.

"In the third race Valkyrie was fairly beaten. But Valkyrie was out of trim, and had not enough ballast. In our desire to conform to the eighty-five-foot limit we sacrificed too much. We need not have been so sacrificing, for Vigilant was practically 87 feet long, and we should have increased the length of our boat. This would have helped us much. Further, we were greatly interfered with by steamers, not being able to sail Valkyrie at times as we wanted to sail her. But Vigilant would have won anyway, it is my opinion; yet if it had not been for all this, the difference in time at the close would not have been nearly so great as it was.

"The fourth day's race was a single-reef breeze, and I think Valkyrie would have won if our two spinnakers had held out. This was very unfortunate for us, and it was very singular, too. In fact I have never known it to happen in England.

"As a total result, I do not consider that the merits of the two boats have been determined. I shall leave Valkyrie over here with the intention of racing the yacht next Spring in America if I can make arrangements for match races. I understand quite a number of cups were not raced for this year. For these I will try. The courses from here to Marblehead are most excellent, and Valkyrie, I think, would do more than well on them.

"I have been asked if five out of seven races would not be fairer in the matter of the contest for the cup. I think three out of five enough. To be sure, the element of chance would be lessened in five out of seven, but I consider this of insufficient importance.

"To refer to the recent races again, I think the majority of them should be to windward and back. Only one race complied with that condition and that was the last one. But nobody was at fault. Permit me also to say that I never was overconfident, although I thought Valkyrie had a good chance and think so still.

"Jubilee, Colonia, and Vigilant—any one of them or all—should come to England to race. In fact, I am anxious that they should do so. I do not know which would win, but it would be splendid sport, and it is for the sake of sport that I desire it."

The cups referred to by Lord Dunraven are those that were offered this year for the eighty-five-footers by the Larchmont, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Clubs and the Corinthian Club sweepstakes. If these clubs are willing to put them up again, next year's yachting season should be a brilliant one.

The Valkyrie is now at Tebo's. At the last minute it was decided not to haul her out at City Island, but to leave her at Tebo's in charge of Mr. J. Beavor Webb.

Mr. Kersey said: "The Valkyrie will race here early in the season and then go to England in time to race in the big races there. Lord Dunraven will not challenge for the cup next year, but I think he will try again in 1895."

Yachting Notes.

—"Who Won?" has made its appearance. As usual it is full of useful information for yachtsmen, and is gotten up in an artistic and compact way. It contains a list of yachts in the country, the private signals of their owners, the record of last year's racing, and a hundred and one things that yachtsmen want to know about. Another number will be issued this year with the record of this season's races.

—The American Yacht Club will have a ball at the Milton Point Clubhouse on Oct. 27. Tickets can be had on application to any member of the Entertainment Committee or of Mr. W. I. Quintard, the Chairman, 45 Wall Street.

DIRECTUM, KING OF TROTTERS.

His Mile in 2:05 1-4 at Nashville Makes a New Stallion Record.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 18.—By his mile in 2:05¼ here to-day, trotted in the third heat of a race, the black colt Directum has swept away everything that stands between him and the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks and Mascot, with the exception of Hal Pointer's 2:04¾. The marvelous young horse is now the champion among stallions at either gait, his feat this afternoon eclipsing the performance of his near relative, Directum Kelly, who raced in 2:05¾ over this track last November against time.

The harness-race record for stallions also goes down, as the pacer Guy had this by his heat in 2:06¾ last year, and with it the trotting-race record of 2:07¾, which Alix secured by her sensational first heat for the big Exposition Purse at Chicago last month. Besides this, the mark for four-year-olds has been placed a second and a quarter lower. Directum having for the fifth time this season improved the figures for that age.

The day was not a particularly favorable one for record breaking, and it was cloudy and cool when the young giant started for his task. He had been playing with Hazel Wilkes and Hamlin's Nightingale for two heats of the free-for-all trot in 2:15¾ and 2:14. The flag was discarded in the third heat, and the spectators, composed chiefly of visiting horsemen, prepared to note the flight of the superb colt. Directum was hardly up to speed at the word, but he darted away from the two mares before reaching the eighth, going to that point in 16 seconds. He reached the first quarter in 32 seconds, and was at the half in 1:03½.

Here there was a rumor to take up the pacemaking, and with this incentive the black meteor covered the third quarter in 0:30½, making the total 1:34¼ to that point. This killing clip had little effect on the stout champion, for he flew down the stretch with no apparent slackening, and the official timers caught him in 2:05¼ as he went under the wire, so that the last quarter was in 0:31. More than one expert among the group in front of the judges' stand on the opposite side noted the mile in 2:05, so that Directum honestly won the high honors he now wears.

Since his first appearance in a race this season, during the meeting at New-York late in August, the king of trotters has had an unbeaten career, losing but three heats in his contests with other horses. Three times he has lowered the record, beginning with his 2:07 at Fleetwood Park, then 2:06¾ at Chicago, which has stood for a little more than a month. This is the last regular engagement that Directum has this year, but he will probably be sent to Terre Haute next week to wrest the one remaining honor from Nancy Hanks.

Fourteen heats were trotted and paced besides this one great sensation, and a number of time records were also made. Parole captured the 2:23 trot left over from yesterday in a mile in 2:18¾, and the rest of the card was disposed of in straight heats except the 2:15 pace.

There were several failures among the time trials, the most conspicuous that of Stamboul, who was sent to the half so fast that 2:12½ was his limit.

Summaries:

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000; two in three heats.

Parole, b. c., by Patron-Rachel Ray, by Overstreet Wilkes, (C. C. Fuller)	2	2	1
Courier, br. s., by Cuttieuden, (Settle)	1	4	2
Raven Wilkes, bl. s., by Guy Wilkes, (Jones)	5	1	3
Estelle, b. m., (Abeel)	3	3	7 ro.
Fred H., g. g., (McAdams)	4	6	5 ro.
Charley C., br. g., (Kelly)	6	5	4 ro.
Isa Belle, br. m., (Thomas)	7	7	6 ro.
Warwitch, b. m., (Eastman)			dis.

Time—2:17¾; 2:18¾; 2:17¾; 2:18¾.

2:30 Class.—Trotting; four-year-olds; Hermitage Purse, $4,000.

Peveril, ch. c., by Elyria-Jenny D., by Tom Hunter, (C. O. Shaulk)	1	1	1
Dorimark, b. c., (Camden)	2	2	2
Patent Right, b. f., (Steddom)	3	3	3
Calisaya, br. f., (C. C. Fuller)	4	4	4

2:30 Class.—Pacing; three-year-olds; purse $1,000.

Roan Wilkes, ro. c., by Tennessee Wilkes-Saluda, by Cooper's Jug, (Ketchum)	1	1	1
Tom Sherley, b. s., (Davis)	2	2	2
Elk Tom, bl. s., (J. T. Thomas)	3	3	3
Lucille S., g. m., (McKay)	4	4	4

Time—2:16¾; 2:16¾; 2:16.

2:20 Class.—Trotting; purse $300.

Kokomis, b. s., by Victor Bismarck, dam by Goldsmith's Abdallah, (Keene)	1	2	1
French Plate, br. s., by Wedgewood, (Gurney)	2	1	2
Dramatist, (Smith)	3	3	dr.

Time—2:24¼; 2:20¾; 2:23.

Free for All.—Trotting; purse $1,000.

Directum, blk. c., by Venture-Stemwinder, by Venture, (Kelly)	1	1	1
Nightingale, b. m., (Geers)	2	2	3
Hazel Wilkes, ch. m., (Geers)	3	3	2

Time—2:13¾; 2:14; 2:05¼.

2:15 Class.—Pacing; purse $2,000.

W. W. P., ch. g., by Ben Lomond, Jr., Bonner Maid, by Martindale, (Potter)	5	2	1 1
Barney, br. g., by Barney Wilkes, (Kenney)	2	1	5 2
Atlantic King, blk. s., by Atlantic, (Bogash)	1	3	2 3
Blanch Louise, b. m., (D. Thomas)	3	4	4 ro.
Two Strike, g. g., (Chandler)	6	5	3 ro.
Divan, blk. c., (McVey)	4	dis.	
Cassie, ch. m., (McKay)	dis.		

Time—2:09¾; 2:08¾; 2:11½; 2:14¾.

Trotting at Belmont Park.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Overholt, b. s., by Pilot Medium-silky Lambert, by Daniel Lambert, (Nell)	1	1	1
Daylight, b. g., (Turner)	2	3	2
Robert A., b. g., (Clark)	3	2	4
Storm King, b. s., (Swayn)	4	6	3
Gilmore, b. g., (Demarest)	5	5	5
Orlando, ch. g., (McCoy)	6	4	6
Appollo Wilkes, br. s., (Rogers)	dis.		

Time—2:19; 2:24; 2:20½.

2:24 Class.—Pacing; purse $500.

Colonel H., ch. s., by Colonel Harding, dam untraced, (Barron)	6	*	1 1 1
Frank L., b. g., by Tom Allen, (Smith)	5	*	3 4 4
Doc H., blk. g., by Clarion Chief, (Davis)	1	3	4 5 5
R. H. D., br. s., (Demarest)	8	5	5 2 2
Rookes, blk. g., (Jackson)	2	6	6 3 3
McO'Donnell, ch. g., (McCargo)	4	4	2 dis.

Time—2:19½; 2:19½; 2:20; 2:25; 2:21¾.

Dead heat.

2:32 Class.—Trotting; purse $500.

Ike Wilkes, b. g., by Commodore Wilkes, dam by Tom Hal, (M. Quintin)	1	1	1
Tannhauser, br. g., (Clark)	9	2	4
Cora Ashwood, ch. m., (Updyke)	2	4	3
Orphan Boy, br. g., (Allen)	5	3	4
Cassart, br. m., (Grady)	3	5	5
Tom Medium, b. g., (Haight)	4	8	6
Comedy, b. s., (Delaney)	6	6	7
Richhall, ch. g., (Ryan)	10	7	8
Santa Fé, b. s., (Justis)	7	9	dr.
Solitaire, b. g., (Davis)	8	10	dr.
Atone, b. s., (Juers)	dis.		

Time—2:26¾; 2:21¾; 2:21¾.

Racing at Linden.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Token, 105 pounds, (Sims,) 12 to 1, won; Fatality, 115, (McCafferty,) even, second; Little Pirate, 104, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, third. Blossom, West Park, Equation, Doctor Garnet, Penniless, Rebecca Roweit Billy, Fantina colt, Eleanor B., Foxhound, and Bessie Smith also ran. Time—1:02.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Candelabra, 102 pounds, (N. Hill,) 4 to 1, won; Correction, 101, (Penn,) 6 to 1, second; Beansy, 105, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, third. Soundmore and Kildeer also ran. Time 1:42.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Shelly Tuttle, 100 pounds, (Penn,) 9 to 5, won; Darkness, 100, (Griffin,) 7 to 1, second; Reynard, 100, (Reiff,) 7 to 1, third. Play or Pay, Johnetta, and Minnehaha also ran. Time—1:14¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tom Tough, 112 pounds, (Clerico,) 6 to 5, won; Dalsyrian, 100, (Clay,) 8 to 1, second; speculation, 106, (Ballard,) 11 to 5, third. Roland Reed, Circular, and Expert ence also ran. Time—1:28¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Florence, 95 pounds, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, won; La Misere, 95, (Penn,) 15 to 1, second; Sadie W., 95, (Griffin,) 12 to 1, third. Son Malheur, Miss Galop, Daly, and Iola also ran. Time—1:16.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Banquet, 123 pounds, (Sims,) 1 to 3, won; Harry Alonzo, 92, (Griffin,) 6 to 1, second; Integrity, 97, (Penn,) 6 to 1, third. Major Joe, Airplant, and Marigold also ran. Time —1:41¾.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. Comanche, 119 pounds; Will Elliott, Herald, and Sarah Ramey, 110 each; Bedakin, 108; Lansing, 105; Marshall, 103; Faithful and Integrity, 100 each; Olio colt and Jodan, 97 each; Treasure and Midnight, 94 each.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Gloaming, 114 pounds; Mary Stone, 109; Stockton, 102; Terrifier, 100; The Ironmaster, 99; Centelia, 85.

THIRD RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs. Governor Sheehan and Maud Ward gelding, 115 pounds each; Blackhawk, 113; Enfield, 110; Nahma, 109; Oporto, 108; Miomac Queen, 107; Clark and Economist, 102 each; My Girl colt, 100; Maggie Smith, Nelgian, Clear Sea, and Gertie, 97 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Will Elliott, Restraint, and Benvolio, 107 pounds each; Chief Justice, 104; Melanie and Bolero, 101 each; Airplant, Lolion, and St. Anthony, 98 each; Bess Macduff, 95; Rushranger, 92; Tom Skidmore and Lifeboat, 89 each.

FIFTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Ornus, Bowers, and Factotum, 118 pounds each; Miss Primrose colt, Enfield, Memento colt, Our Jack, and Big Mid, 103 each; Golden Valley and Sappho, 100 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Wah Jim, 126 pounds; Kingston, 123; Rival, 110.

PONIES AND JUMPERS TO RACE.

Entries for the First Day's Events of the Hempstead Fall Meeting.

The first day's racing of the Fall meeting of the Hempstead Farm Racing Association will be held on the Hempstead Farm this afternoon. Six interesting races have been arranged, and Secretary James R. Wood of the American Hunt and Pony Racing Association, has had charge of the handicapping. Improvements have been made on the grassy course of a year ago, and the New-York people who go to the pony races today will find a comfortable grand stand instead of a rail fence from which to view the events.

The track may be reached by a special train which leaves Long Island City at 1 P. M. The first race will be called at 2 o'clock.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For ponies 14 hands and under. One-half mile. F. Gebhard's Eureka, 147 pounds; Tamalamah Stable's Nomad, 137, and Cherokee Rose, 157; E. Gwynne's Hyaka, 162; E. J. Hogan's Molly O, 147; P. Daly, Jr.'s, Gallivant, 157; Ranch Stable's Wazee, 137; E. Stonebridge's Prince Bedouin, 132.

SECOND RACE.—For Coaching Tandems. Three-quarters of a mile. Garden Stable's The Sheikh, 175 pounds; W. C. Hayes's The Rat, 160; S. S. Field's Mamie S., H. K. Vingut's Spite, Hempstead Farm's Lady Macbeth, 126; P. Randolph's Comforter, 70, and Black Knight, 165; Arthur Wright's Case Card, 120, and Foresight, 170.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. One mile. E. E. Gwynne's Robert E., 150 pounds; F. Gebhard's Rodman, 162; C. Wadsworth's Landseer, 147; J. Carman's Rhinegold, 147; J. Henshell's Topmast, 157; Arthur White's Pocahontas, 157; P. Randolph's Atlanta, 152.

FOURTH RACE.—For polo ponies. One-quarter of a mile and catch weights. J. Kernochan's Sea Gull, Monmouth Hunt's The Crow, Marion Story's Whortleberry.

FIFTH RACE.—For hunters. One mile and a quarter over hurdles. Tamalamah Stable's Trump, 160 pounds; E. E. Gwynne's Little Chance, 140; Garden Stable's Roulette, 130; H. K. Vingut's Small Talk, 126; P. Daly's Champa, 140; Mr. Brooke's Tip Top, 125; P. Randolph's Maggie, 180.

SIXTH RACE.—Steeple chase. Three miles. A. H. Barney's Easterbok, 170 pounds; H. K. Vingut's Vanity, 145; C. Wadsworth's Independence Day, 155; E. E. Gwynne's Westbury, 140; R. S. Palmer's Topsy, 145; Mr. Brooke's Bull Dog, 145; P. Randolph's Barney, 165.

POOR PLAY ON BOTH SIDES

Yale Had a Narrow Escape from Being Scored Against by Amherst.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Yale added another to her score of football victories this afternoon, sending her backs through the Amherst rush line for 52 points, and, as usual, retiring her opponents without a score. Loose plays were frequent, both sides fumbling the ball atrociously and giving an execrable exhibition of team work. Two of Yale's errors came near proving fatal, but somebody came to the rescue in both cases and called a halt just in time.

Amherst's team was, at best, only an aggregation of cripples and played almost wholly on the defensive. All but three of Yale's touchdowns were made on flukes. Capt. Hinkey twice seized the fumbled ball and after scampering from the centre of the field scored in both cases. Hickok and Beard did the same act and, aided by good interference, made touchdowns after runs of 70 yards. A change in goal-kicking after touch-downs was made to-day. Hickok was chosen for that office instead of Armstrong, and the stalwart guard far out-kicked his predecessor. Out of nine chances he missed but a single try, though two attempts were made from the thirty-five-yard line.

Only once was Yale in danger of being scored against. Shortly after the beginning of the second half, the careless team-work of the substitutes, who entered the Yale side at that stage of the contest, became apparent. Goodale, Amherst's right half back, began to gain ground through the Yale left tackle, Holcomb. Amherst tried a succession of well-executed mass plays, and lodged the ball at the Yale twenty-five-yard line. Excitement ran high, with the increasing dreaded possibility of seeing the Yale team scored against, a thing which has not happened in over two years, but the Yale line unified itself and held like a wall of adamant.

Amherst fumbled, and Butterworth's long punt to the centre of the field relieved the tension. Yale scored 22 points the first, and 20 the second half.

Butterworth made his reappearance after a long absence, enforced by injury, and punted in fine form. Armstrong, however, made by far the best runs of the day. He was sent through the tackles repeatedly and never failed to gain his distance. Thorne was slightly injured during the first half, and was replaced by Hall.

For Amherst the best tackling was done by Capt. H. L. Pratt, who also gained ground well at times. Goodale made the best individual runs, and Tyler played the offensive game in the line. A big visiting delegation from Harvard witnessed the game. Among them were De Land, the coacher, Marshall Newell, for three years half tackle on the Harvard eleven, and "Bob" Emmons, who has played end rush on the Harvard team for two years.

Twenty five-minute halves were played by the teams, lining up as follows:

Yale.	Positions.	Amherst.
Capt. Hinkey	Left end	Rosa
Messler	Left tackle	Tyler
McCrea	Left guard	Tenney
Beard	Centre	Kimball
Hickok	Right guard	Cauthern
Murphy	Right tackle	Blagdon
Greenway	Right end	Russell
Morris	Quarter back	J. T. Pratt
Armstrong	Left half back	Converse
Thorne	Right half back	Goodale
Eaton	Full back	Capt. H. L. Pratt

Score—Yale, 52; Amherst, 0.

Touch-downs—Thorne, Armstrong, (2,) Hall, (2,) Hinkey, (2,) Hickok, and Beard. Goals from touch-downs—Hickok, 8. Injured—Thorne and Greenway. Substituted—Hall for Thorne, Holcomb for Murphy, Chadwick for Messler, and Hart for Greenway. Umpire—Mr. Talcott of Amherst. Referee—Mr. Cochrane of Yale. Attendance, 1,000. Weather clear.

After the game Capt. Pratt of the Amherst team was asked how he thought Yale's play compared with that of Harvard. He said: "Yale strikes the line with much greater force than Harvard, but her interference is much inferior, and her line much less compact. Harvard's plays seemed to be arranged in a well-ordered series, while Yale's appeared to have no systematic succession. Yale defeated us 52 points to nothing, while Harvard's score was 30 points to our nothing. We were unable to gain five yards on Harvard more than once, while we gained thirty-five yards on Yale. Most of Yale's scores were made on our flukes. We secured our gains through the Yale rush line by bucking through the right tackle."

A bright ray of hope shot across the face of Capt. Hinkey of the Yale eleven to-night. After to-day's poor showing by the team he felt like resigning, but a telegram just received announces that Thomas Lee McClung, Yale's star half back and Captain in 1891, will arrive at Yale within a week, and direct the work of the team for some time, perhaps till after the big Harvard and Princeton games. He is the greatest half-back coach Yale ever produced, and his efforts in molding the indifferent material for that position at Yale will be watched with expectancy by Yale men. Rhodes, Captain of the eleven of 1890, is expected to-morrow or the next day. He will coach the candidates for the other two weak spots in the Yale team, the tackles, till the close of the season.

LEHIGH'S TEAM CRIPPLED.

The Eleven Put Up a Plucky Game Against University of Pennsylvania.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 18.—Fifteen hundred persons saw the University of Pennsylvania defeat Lehigh here this afternoon by the score of 32 to 6. Lehigh's team was crippled by the absence of Houston at left tackle and Gadd at right half back when the game began, and was further crippled by injuries to Best, left end.

The University of Pennsylvania put up an exceedingly good game. Their backs ran well, and the interference was of a high order, Gelbert and Osgood did especially good work, Gelbert gaining ground every time he had the ball. Osgood made several of his phenomenal runs and scored the most touch-downs. For Lehigh, Roderick played well. Floyd, Thurston, McClung, and Okesson did good work. The halves were forty-five and thirty-five minutes each.

In the first half, Pennsylvania Cluily secured the ball on Lehigh's ten-yard line after it had alternated from one side to another, and Osgood scored a touch-down. Brooks failed to kick goal. Lehigh had the ball in the centre and worked it steadily toward the University of Pennsylvania goal. The twenty-yard line was reached, and then Roderick ran around their left end and scored a touch-down. Floyd kicked the goal. Score—6 to 4. The University of Pennsylvania scored two more touch-downs in this half. Brooks made the first and Gelbert the second. Both of the goals were kicked. The only touch-downs made by Fielder, Kellogg, Brown, MacCord, and Hutchinson. The score was: Stevens, 64; College of the City of New-York, 0. Referee—Mr. Gedney. Umpire—Mr. Hardie.

Schoolboys to Have a Football League.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Under the direction of the Yale Football Association a Connecticut football interscholastic association has been formed. The body held a meeting at Yale yesterday, perfected its organization, and arranged a series of games for the coming season. The association was divided into two parts—a northern and a southern division. In the former are the Hartford High School, Suffield Academy, New Britain High School, and Norwich Academy; and in the southern division are Bridgeport High School, King's School of Stamford, Hopkin's Grammar School, and Hillhouse High School, of New-Haven. The two divisions will play out a schedule of games arranged respectively for each, and the champions of the two sections will then compete for the cup offered by the Yale management in a single decisive game.

WHEELMEN AT THE LONG TABLE.

Union County Roadsters Banquet—The Times Loving Cup Appreciated.

RAHWAY, N. J., Oct. 18.—The smoking room of the Union County Roadsters was a bower of roses to-night, it being the occasion of the first long table banquet given by the Roadsters this Fall. Since the club was organized, in 1891, these banquets have been given with regularity by the club during the Winter months. Their object is to promote a more fraternal feeling among wheelmen.

The decorations were arranged under the personal supervision of Messrs. William Voorhees and John M. Tufts, Jr., two of the roadsters. The walls were tastefully hung with Chinese lanterns arranged in the shape of a diamond, the club emblem. The club colors, black and garnet, were prettily festooned on the side walls.

The immense long table was the centre of attraction. Gracing the head of the table, and occupying the place of honor directly in front of the Chairman's chair, was the loving cup of The New-York Times, won by the club at Trenton on July 1. It was frequently alluded to in the speeches. Surmounted on a pedestal of bronze, it was displayed with great effect. The names of Watson, Mooney, and Willis, who composed the victorious team, have been engraved upon it. A bank of choice roses completely hid the foot of the pedestal. Several other cups and trophies won by the club were exhibited.

President C. B. Holmes bid all be seated at 9 o'clock, and after the wants of the inner man had been abundantly satisfied and the cigars were lighted, Toastmaster Walter Felter, who is known as the "Chauncey M. Depew of Rahway," rapped for order , and, after relating several humorous anecdotes, which put everybody in good humor, he spoke in glowing terms of the Union County Roadsters. He closed his remarks by saying: "And since the acquisition of The New-York Times Cup to your already very valuable lot of trophies, you well deserve to be called the biggest cycling club in New-Jersey."

Speeches were made as follows: President Holmes of New-Jersey Associated Cycling Clubs, upon "The Work of the Club"; G. H. Cowle, "The Union County Roadsters"; G. R. Lindsay, "The New-York Times Cup—What it means for the Union County Roadsters." Mr. Lindsay complimented the club upon winning the cup, and said it had been of much value in bringing Rahway prominently before the public.

Ex-Senator William Chamberlain and the Rev. Dr. Cobb also spoke. There was a piano solo by Harvey Martin, cornet solo by C. R. Meilish, and the

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St-8th Av—8:00—Prodigal Daughter.
Bijou, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Erminie
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Peaceful Valley.
DORE GALLERY, 53d St—10 A. M. to 6 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Cornerstone.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cavalleria and Pagliacci.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Midnight Alarm.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—The Woollen Stocking.
HERRMANN'S, Broadway-29th St—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Grasswidow and Der Sechste Sinn.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath. Matinee.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and evening—Paintings.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Charley's Aunt.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:00—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
THE CRYSTAL MAZE, Broadway-38th St—1 P. M. until midnight.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair weather.

After a period of seclusion, Major BROCK, not long ago Chief of the Bureau of Statistics under Secretary FOSTER, emerges to make a few remarks designed to convince the cotton growers that they should demand the protection of a tariff duty on cotton. If Major BROCK had devoted less time while in office to the preparation and publication of arguments in support of McKinleyism, and more to the work of his bureau, he might have kept out of his reports an error of $75,000,000 in the value of the imports of last year. With that great error staring him in the face, he should be content to remain in seclusion for a time.

Unusual pomp and circumstance are to mark the dedication of the Trenton battle monument to-day. With addresses by the Governors of New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and with the presence of troops from all these States, the ceremonies must have more than a merely local interest. There is something very striking in the zeal with which, a century and more after the Revolution, the country goes on commemorating its battlefields and heroes with costly shafts and statues, the tremendous engagements of the civil war in no respect dwarfing those earlier combats. The affair at Trenton did not cost the Americans a man, and the loss of RALL'S Hessians in killed and wounded was small, although between 900 and 1,000 of them, with half a dozen guns, were captured. But what is really honored to-day is that dauntless spirit which led WASHINGTON, after a most disheartening series of defeats and disasters, immediately following the Declaration of Independence, to try to stem the current of ill fortune. The triumph at Trenton was the result of this constancy, overcoming alike the Winter's obstacles and the enemy; and no doubt the familiar story of his passage of the Delaware on that memorable Christmas night will appeal to the admiration of this generation, when recounted to-day, as it did to his own.

Lord DUNRAVEN'S parting promise to come back here next Spring and race the *Valkyrie* is of a piece with the sportsmanlike spirit he has shown all along. A sweepstakes in an ocean course would give the *Jubilee* and the *Colonia* a chance as well as the *Valkyrie* and the *Vigilant*, and would result in a memorable race, or, rather, a series of races, in which each boat would have a fair chance to find her particular "day." For such an event the owners of the American boats would doubtless delay the inevitable conversion into a schooner of an eighty-five foot racing sloop. If not a sweepstakes the series should be a contest for a piece of plate worth having, and an appeal by the New-York Yacht Club for popular subscriptions to provide a challenge cup would secure a trophy that every yachtsman in the world would consider well worth winning.

The process of naturalizing aliens with a view to enabling them to register and vote in this city as citizens has begun in some of the courts, but not with such a rush as is usual at this length of time before the election. Still the process continues to be a rapid and perfunctory one before some of the Judges, and fifty citizens or more are turned out in a day in the intervals of other judicial business. It is not possible in this way to comply with the intent of the naturalization laws in ascertaining whether the applicants are really entitled and fit to become citizens. In fact, no attention is paid to fitness, and any sort of evidence of title is accepted without question or inquiry. This process has become a scandal, and the fault is not in the law, but in the heedless way the courts have fallen into in applying it. It is a question whether these Federal statutes should not be applied by the Federal judiciary alone, under rules that would prevent the accumulation of applications just before election, to the embarrassment of the other business of the courts.

It happens that the *Chicago* and the *Bennington* are both now at or near Malaga, and could be called upon to look after American interests in any trouble arising out of the Melilla affair. It seems probable, however, that no such trouble between Spain and the Sultan of Morocco will occur. The latter, immediately on hearing the news of the attack by the northern mountaineers upon the Spanish garrison, expressed a willingness to make full indemnity for their conduct. Indeed, the history of the Sultan's many conflicts with the savage tribesmen of the coast shows that he has very little control over them, and it frees him from any suspicion of complicity in the late assault. Still, the popular excitement in Spain may push the Cabinet to extremes that the Moorish Government will feel compelled to resist. Whatever the outcome, with our revived European station, under Acting Admiral ERBEN, we have two modern war vessels on hand to represent us in that region, should any serious international complications arise.

SENATOR HILL'S GOOD WORK.

That Senator HILL is a vigorous and skillful fighter is known to none better than to those who have been compelled to oppose him when they have found him fighting on the wrong side. And it is to these a grateful duty to recognize his courage and skill when employed as they were in the Senate on Tuesday. For some days Mr. HILL had been preparing the situation of which he took advantage for his crushing attack on the revolutionary minority. By a series of apparently incidental questions he had secured from the silver Senators admissions that their object was, not to promote right action by informing debate, but to prevent all action by the abuse of the rules of the Senate. Then he had elicited from the Chairman the interpretation of the present rules of the Senate, that they did not provide any distinct way of overcoming this obstruction. Having obtained this authoritative description of the position in which the Senate found itself, he advanced this proposition: "The right to change the rules of the Senate is a right of the highest privilege, a constitutional right of which the Senate cannot be deprived by debate, delay, technicalities, or *the provision of existing rules.*"

This is a sound proposition. It is not a merely reasonable or plausible general statement put forward to meet the exigencies of a particular situation. It is a statement of an essential and vital principle dominating any and all situations. It is not the apt suggestion of a quick debater; it is a singularly clear and comprehensive embodiment of the constitutional provision for representative government, as it was intended by the founders, as it has heretofore always been applied, and as it must now and in the future be applied if representative Government is not to be strangled. The particular feature of the current proceedings with which Senator HILL connected this proposition was the right of the Senate to act when, in the language of the Constitution, a quorum is "present," whether individual Senators choose to indicate their presence by a vote or not. On this point Mr. HILL, one of the most-recently elected Senators, was able to floor Mr. MORGAN, one of the oldest, first by citing a decision of the Supreme Court to the effect that a quorum of members present, and not a quorum of members voting, was what the Constitution required, and, second, by citing a ruling of that veteran Democratic Senator, constitutional lawyer, and parliamentarian, ALLEN G. THURMAN, that enough Senators present made a quorum, though the vote did not show it.

The figure cut by Senator MORGAN in his attempt to silence Senator HILL was a very sorry one. He sneered at the New-York Senator, he sneered at the Supreme Court, and he bullied and blustered as men of his stamp were wont to do before the whip of the slave driver was torn from their hands and laid across their backs. On the other hand, Mr. HILL'S treatment of Mr. MORGAN was cruelly good natured. We deeply regret that the Senator from Alabama should have been betrayed into insolent and contemptuous reference to the Supreme Court. But since Mr. MORGAN was rash enough to yield to this unworthy impulse, it is extremely fortunate that he was so effectively disposed of by the one Senator from the North who has been generally thought to be willing to go furthest to secure the support of precisely his class in the South. The castigation of the Alabamian by the New-Yorker was, among other things, a significant proof of the strength of solid national feeling.

But the discussion of how the Senate can use an actual quorum and the tilt in which Mr. HILL unhorsed Mr. MORGAN are but incidents. The most important utterance of the day, and indeed of the session, was that of Mr. HILL of the principle we have already cited, that the Senate cannot be prevented by the "existing rules" from changing those rules so that it can perform its part in legislation. That means that whenever the presiding officer of the Senate, backed by a majority, recognizes the right of that majority to change the rules, the rules, or at least the practice under those rules, can and will be changed, a vote on the repeal bill will be had, the majority of the Senate will execute the will of the majority of the Nation, and the Senate will again live. That is what the country demands, and if the Vice President is not prepared to do his part, his place for the time being may well be yielded to one who will.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.

Controller MYERS is wiser than his friends. To the proposition that he shall accept a Republican and independent nomination for Controller in opposition to Mr. FITCH he replies that he would accept if convinced that "the citizens wished it." But he adds a word of caution. "My friends," he says, "must have a care that they do not mistake their friendly feeling toward me for the enthusiasm of the people at large." Then, with the directness of a clear and acute mind, Mr. MYERS brings into the view of his supporters the one rugged fact that makes their project superfluous and futile:

"But Mr. FITCH is a good man, a man who has an unspotted reputation, and, while not experienced in the kind of work required in this office, he undoubtedly has the willingness to do its duties well. Will not he have the confidence of voters and will not that confidence take the edge off any movement in opposition to him?"

Mr. ASHBEL P. FITCH is, indeed, a good man. He is among the ablest and soundest of the young men that this city has sent into political life in the last decade. He has done splendid service at Washington. He has been in the very thick of the fight for repeal, side by side with WILSON and TRACEY. He is trusted, respected, and admired by his fellow-Congressmen of both parties. His character is without a blemish, and he is an exceptionally-strong man at the polls, as his majorities have more than once demonstrated.

To oppose such a candidate by an independent and coalition movement makes reform indistinguishable from petulance, and cements an unholy alliance between the thoughtful citizen and the bawling political freebooter. It is against unworthy candidacies that the voice of protest should be raised and the forces of reform set in motion, not against nominees of universally acknowledged excellence and fitness like Mr. FITCH.

Mr. MYERS may well feel grateful for the compliment that the City Club's proposed action carries with it. It is a deserved tribute to his personal worth and official faithfulness and efficiency. It is an emphatic protest against the mistake of refusing to renominate him, and in that protest THE TIMES has joined. A compliment of such a nature from such a quarter becomes a source of just pride in its recipient, however much or little he may value the proffered allegiance and suffrages of the Welsh Jeffersonian Democratic Club, the Labor leaders, Mr. OTTO KEMPNER, and that pure and unselfish band of patriots, the Steckler Association.

But, to speak with colloquial freedom, Controller MYERS ought not to "waste himself" in such an escapade. The movement is ill-timed, unjustified. It would result in a humiliating defeat for its candidate. Nobody has a right to ask Mr. MYERS to make this sacrifice. His excellent administration of the city's finances, his fine record as a public officer constitute a solid basis for a future career. The city has not done with Mr. MYERS. It will recall him to its service in time, and political events move rapidly. But his availability will be lamentably diminished or quite extinguished by such a foolish adventure as is now being urged upon him.

THE CITY REPUBLICANS.

The city Republican "machine" went through the motions of nominating a city and county ticket on Tuesday night in a perfunctory way, which indicated that those who took part in the performance were impressed with its uselessness, except for the purpose of keeping the organization agoing. The lack of aggressiveness and the spirit of weary hopelessness which characterize the movements of this organization provoke an inquiry into the causes of the weakness of the Republican Party in this city.

There are sufficiently valid reasons why the great interests of the city should cause a large majority of its people to be opposed to the Republican Party on national questions, but why is it that in dealing with municipal affairs and with the interests involved in State politics it shows relatively less strength than in a national contest? So far as the city is concerned the cause is not far to seek. The local organization is ruled by a "machine" that is controlled as completely by a clique of professional politicians as Tammany Hall is controlled in its action by the leaders of that organization, while there is much less disposition to take account of the wishes and the interests of the rank and file of the party. Nobody feels that if they were to succeed in electing the candidates whom they nominate there would be reform in the Municipal Government or a better state of things in the management of city affairs, while there is an apprehension that the overturn might make matters worse. So long as there is such a lack of confidence in those who are allowed to run the Republican Party in this city and to make its local nominations there is no chance for it to gain in popular support.

Neither has the conduct of the party in the State been calculated to build up its strength in this city. When it controlled the Legislature it was continually discriminating against the city, interfering with its self-government, and adding to its burdens. For years it was deprived of its fair share of representation and made to bear more than its fair share of the expense of the State Government. The local machine was geared in with a State machine that directed legislation for the promotion of partisan ends at the expense of the city. Such incidents as the aqueduct job, the defeat of the World's Fair bill, and the equalization of "valuations" to increase the city's taxes were not calculated to recommend the Republican Party to the support of the people of New-York. The party has not favored the city or its interests when it has had the power to do so, and it has not in many years given any promise that it would or could improve the administration of local affairs if the opportunity were to be given. It is not likely to have any accessions of strength here so long as it is under its present management.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S JUBILEE.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore to the episcopate would necessarily be a memorable event in the annals of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, without regard to the personal qualities of the prelate whose prelacy was thus commemorated. It is, by reason of the personal qualities of Cardinal GIBBONS, an event of great interest to the people of Baltimore, Protestants as well as Catholics, for his character has won for him the esteem and affection of those without his own flock, as well as those within it. It is true that in Baltimore a Catholic Bishop has less prejudice to encounter among those outside of his own communion than he would have in any other American city. Maryland was colonized by Roman Catholics, and while the Puritans of Massachusetts were still expelling Quakers and burning witches, a guarantee of religious toleration had been incorporated in the Constitution of Maryland. The middle-class English notion, set forth by BAGEHOT, that "a Papist is a kind of creature," has never found any lodgment in Maryland, and has not at any time obstructed the social acceptableness of a Roman Catholic priest or prelate, as it would have done in many other American communities.

While the anniversary that was celebrated yesterday was a specially interesting event to Baltimoreans, it is not without interest for all the people of the United States. Certainly the disposition of the Roman Catholic Church toward American ideas and American institutions is a matter of national import. Cardinal GIBBONS is the most conspicuously American Catholic on the long list of the Catholic clergy. He has devoted himself to showing, what the conduct of very many of his professional brethren had made doubtful, that it is possible for a man to be at once a "good Catholic" and a "good American." He has shown this both by precept and by example, and none but a very bigoted Protestant will deny that if all Catholics were like Cardinal GIBBONS their existence and their increase and multiplication would threaten no danger to the State. Though the councils of the Vatican are conducted with decorum and privacy, we can infer with absolute confidence that the controversy between the American and the foreign elements in the American Church has been carried to Rome, and has there been waged with great vigor. It has of late been demonstrated that the side of which Cardinal GIBBONS is the most conspicuous representative has prevailed, and that the Pope, through his delegate, is determined to uphold the American view upon all controverted points. Whoever has had a share in bringing about this result has done a great service to the Catholic Church in this country and a service not small for the country. Whoever else may have contributed to this result, the share in it of Cardinal GIBBONS has been very great, and he is accordingly entitled to the gratitude and the congratulations of all American Catholics, and, indeed, of all Americans, Catholics or not, who recognize the power of the Catholic Church as an agency for good in the future of the United States.

MR. SCHIEREN'S CANDIDACY.

We have never seen much use in bragging beforehand about the result of an election, and we are not so sure as we should like to be that Mr. CHARLES A. SCHIEREN will be the next Mayor of Brooklyn. We are entirely convinced that he ought to be, and that, if the respectable and honest voters do their duty, he will be. His election is a simple, direct, and relatively easy way to get good government for the city. As Mayor he would have the power, within thirty days after taking office, to replace all the heads of departments—Public Works, Police, Fire, Excise, Law—that have neglected or betrayed their trust in the past, by men of character and ability.

This power we believe that he would use fairly, honorably, and with firmness and intelligence. He is an honest man, of thorough practical capacity, as proved in his business career. He is no baby in politics. He has been an active party man. He knows the men who would be and those who would not be able and willing to help him in good management. He is neither ignorant of public and party affairs as Mr. BOODY was, nor ready to be seduced from the path of rectitude as the present Mayor was. He knows too much to be fooled, and he is too honest to yield his conscience willingly. It is fortunate that the city is thus presented with a candidate of established personal worth, who commands the support of the whole Republican Party, and yet who is not under any obligations to the party machine or the professional politicians. It gives the citizens of Brooklyn the best possible chance to secure a strong, sensible, practical business administration of the public business.

Certainly by this time no rational man can be in doubt as to the need of a radical change. What MCLAUGHLIN and his rule are and what are the consequences to the city must be plain to any one who will take the trouble to inform himself. There is hardly a department of the city business that is not disgracefully mismanaged. In all save that of Taxes and Assessments there has been a great deal of scandal, and in some there has been evidence of jobbery and corruption. The streets, the public institutions, the water works and sewerage, the lighting of the city, all are in a state so thoroughly bad that any one with his eyes open and his nose not plugged must perceive it. The protection of property from crime and from fire is inadequate, and even in the system of public schools, which, though not the best, has been heretofore fairly free from political interference, the virus of McLaughlinism is being injected. There is no hope of reform from BOODY. We will not say that he has tried and failed, for there is no evidence that he did try. The failure is obvious. The only resource is a new Mayor, free from the bad influences that have controlled Mr. BOODY and from any like them. Such a Mayor, we are convinced, Mr. SCHIEREN will make, if elected. If he is not elected, the City of Brooklyn will deserve all the evil it will get, and will get even more than it has already suffered.

THE DEATH OF GOUNOD.

While the death of CHARLES FRANCOIS GOUNOD will arouse general regret, it cannot be accounted a serious loss to music. GOUNOD'S day was done; his career was ended. So long, indeed, is it since he produced his last important work, "Mors et Vita," that he had ceased to be anything but a sterile monument to his own notable past. At the age of seventy-five he was no longer, like the marvelous VERDI, capable of engendering great ideas such as the Italian master in the glorious sunset of his life has embodied in his "Otello" and his "Falstaff." The climax of GOUNOD'S activity was reached in 1859, when he presented to the world one of those masterpieces which it receives with acclamation and cherishes with reverent love.

It is enough for GOUNOD to have written "Faust," a work whose name is synonymous with ideal beauty, whose chief scenes were undeniably the products of inspiration of the highest order. For thirty-four years it has been the admiration and delight of every nation in which operatic performances are known, and the present holds no indication that the future will cease to value it. In France some critics display a desire to set "Romeo and Juliet" above it, and so distinguished a writer as ARTHUR POUGIN calls "Faust" exquisite, but the later work superb. No doubt the calmest judgment will declare that the love of Faust and Marguerite, as pictured in GOUNOD'S music, is a beautiful sentiment rather than a tragic passion; but just as "Tristan and Isolde" will stand as love's epic, so will the Frenchman's masterpiece remain its perfect lyric. The former is imposing, the latter enchanting; the one appalling, the other ravishing.

"Faust" fairly made an epoch in the history of French opera. It was the fruit of a long and continuous growth from the days of LULLY and RAMEAU. The French school of opera composers never yielded to the popular demand for vocal pyrotechnics, but clung always to suave, dignified, beautiful melody, undefiled by so-called ornamentation. In its darker scenes, such as the death of Valentine and Marguerite's scene with Mephistopheles in the cathedral, "Faust" approaches more nearly to the ideal music-drama than any work outside of the Wagnerian list.

A religious idealist, a mystic, at times almost a fanatic, a man with the vaguest claims to the title of moralist, GOUNOD has left behind him this one work as an inspired setting of certain parts of an inspired poem—a work which contains not only a revelation of the most beautiful art, but a moral lesson. By it the world will remember him when perhaps even the names of his other works are forgotten. Maybe it would be going too far to call him a great composer who was great only once, but in "Faust" there certainly sang the voice of genius.

Home for Christian Females.

The annual meeting of St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females was held yesterday at the home, at Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street. There were anniversary services in the forenoon in the neighboring Church of the Beloved Disciple, and in the afternoon the Associate Managers, who are all ladies, met first alone. Mrs. Chester Griswold presided, and among those present were Mrs. S. P. Nash, Mrs. George B. Throop, Miss Jessie Young, Mrs. Morris Wilkins, Jr., Mrs. Wilson C. Bibb, Mrs. S. Sellgman, Miss Henrietta Cone, Mrs. Thomas Whittaker, Miss Josephine H. Dill, Miss A. Williams, Mrs. Robert Betty, Mrs. A. Corey, Miss S. M. Bloodgood, Mrs. T. H. Benedict, Miss Collins, Mrs. J. Robert Halstead, Mrs. Harriet S. Lines, Mrs. Jarvis S. Baker, Mrs. L. H. Crall, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgett, Mrs. J. J. Thomas, Mrs. Newbury Lawton, Mrs. J. F. Steen, and Mrs. James McKenney. The annual reports that were read showed that the home was in a prosperous condition and clear of debt. Bishop Potter, who is President of the home, and all the other officers were re-elected.

Republicans Ratify in Cooper Union.

John Sabine Smith had a fairly good audience before him at Cooper Union last night, when he opened the campaign for the Republican Club, as Chairman of a meeting called to ratify the county nominations. Upon the platform with him were Congressman Sereno E. Payne, Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, and others. Before anything happened beyond Chairman Smith's presentation of himself, ratifying resolutions were adopted. Then Congressman Payne spoke for an hour or more, closing with an effective arraignment of Isaac H. Maynard. The free men of the Democratic Party, he predicted, would not be cajoled into supporting a dishonored candidate for judicial honors. He foresaw Maynard's defeat by a majority that would teach those responsible for his nomination a much-needed lesson. Charles Emory Smith laid all the financial misfortunes to Democratic rule, and declared the silver law merely an incident in contributing to them. John M. Palmer, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, also spoke.

The Census Reports.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Carroll D. Wright, the new Superintendent of the Census, has already outlined a policy that will materially reduce the cost of completing the census, and at the same time reduce the bulk of the reports yet to be published. The text of the unpublished volumes is to be confined strictly to the analysis and explanation of the tables in each report. It is believed that by this order the text of the forthcoming reports will be reduced one-half and at the same time it will proportionately increase their value.

A Sea Bird that Lives in a Tent.

From The Sun, Oct. 18.

In Oswego William A. Poucher, the stormy petrel of opposition in the northern counties, has retired, solitary and chagrined, to the tent of his political hopes.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE OF MAYNARD.

The material facts upon which the charges against Isaac H. Maynard are based are not disputed. The main difference is in the construction put upon some of these facts, and the opinion held as to the conduct of those who dealt with them. After the election of 1891 there were disputes as to the results in three or four Senate districts. In one of these the Republican candidate had an undoubted plurality, but it was claimed by the Democrats that he was ineligible. In another the Republican candidate had an undoubted plurality, but in one election district ballots were used which were indorsed for another district. It was claimed that these should not be counted, and their rejection would reverse the result. In the Fifteenth District, consisting of the Counties of Putnum, Columbia, and Dutchess, the result was very close and both parties claimed the Senator. Should the decision in the other two districts be favorable to the Democratic claim, the control of the Senate would depend on the result in the Fifteenth. Even if the Republican candidates were decided not to have been duly elected in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh, the seating of their Democratic opponents would depend upon the election of a Democrat in the Fifteenth District. Judicial proceedings were taken in the two former cases, which did in the end result in the rejection of the Republican candidates.

It was while these proceedings were pending that the canvass was made in Dutchess County. In Putnam and Columbia the Inspectors' returns had been promptly canvassed, and showed a plurality of 38 in the former and 138 in the latter for Deane, the Republican candidate for Senator. In Dutchess County the Inspectors' returns from the various election districts filed with the County Clerk at Poughkeepsie showed a plurality of 93 for Osborne, the Democratic candidate, which would give Deane a plurality of 83 in the Senate district. There were disputes as to the correctness of some of the Inspectors' returns on account of ballots alleged to have been defective being in some cases counted and in others rejected. The County Supervisors, acting as a Board of Canvassers, had no legal authority to revise or change these returns. They could only have them returned to Inspectors for the correction of clerical errors, and where there were allegations of defective ballots the law provided for judicial proceedings to determine whether they were properly counted or rejected, as the case might be, and to have the returns corrected accordingly. In Dutchess County the work of the Canvassing Board was much delayed by the sending back of returns to be corrected and inquiring into alleged defective ballots. The board finally, by counting some ballots which local Inspectors had rejected, and rejecting others which they had counted, notably some 30 Republican ballots from one district upon which the black mark of a printer's "quad" appeared, and which were alleged to have been "marked for identification within the meaning of the law," made up the county returns with such an increase in the plurality for Osborne as to reverse the result in the whole Senate district. This action had been taken under the advice of Maynard, the Deputy Attorney General of the State, though he did not appear formally as counsel for the Board of Canvassers until afterward. The County Clerk of Dutchess County, who was a Republican, refused to certify the returns as made up by the Board of Canvassers, to be sent in triplicate to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Controller for the use of the State Canvassing Board, as required by law. The County Board then appointed one of its own number, John J. Mylod, as a temporary clerk, and he certified to the return and sent the copies to the designated State officers. Shortly afterward Gov. Hill removed the County Clerk for dereliction of duty and appointed Storm Emans in his place.

Certain Republicans of Dutchess County immediately employed counsel and brought legal proceedings for a mandamus requiring the Board of County Canvassers to meet again and canvass the Inspectors' returns according to the face thereof, and to make a corrected return in accordance with that result for the State Board, and also for a mandamus against the State Board, which consisted of the Secretary of State, Controller, State Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, requiring them to disregard the Mylod return from Dutchess County and consider only such return from that county as might afterward be filed, containing the signature of the County Clerk, &c. It was then that Maynard, still Deputy Attorney General of the State, appeared as the counsel of the State Board of Canvassers and of all its members in the legal proceedings.

In the proceeding against the County Board Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, on the 5th of December, granted a peremptory mandamus requiring the board to reconvene and make a new return, including in the computation certain ballots rejected as defective. This was done on the 9th of December and the corrected statement, which was filed, showed, in connection with the result in Columbia and Putnam Counties, the election of the Republican candidate in the Fifteenth Senate District. In the meantime, on the 7th of December, in the proceeding against the State Board of Canvassers, a writ of peremptory mandamus was granted by Judge Edwards, at Albany, requiring the board to disregard the Mylod return and consider only the corrected return, subsequently to be filed, which was intended to apply to the return to be made in accordance with the order of Judge Barnard. On the same day the counsel in this and the cases from the other disputed districts entered into a stipulation intended to expedite appeals from the orders in the lower courts and secure adjudication by the Court of Appeals before the time expired within which the State Board of Canvassers was required to take final action. This stipulation related to the various steps to be taken in the appeal proceedings, in order to avoid delay and hasten the result, and it was agreed that the proceedings of the State Board of Canvassers in these cases should be suspended until the decision of the Court of Appeals was obtained, provided it was prior to Dec. 30, and that then the canvass should be completed and the certificates of the results issued in accordance with the decision.

The decision of the Court of Appeals was not announced until Dec. 29, and so far as it related to Dutchess County it involved the order of Judge Barnard for a new canvass and the order of Judge Edwards for the rejection of the Mylod return and the consideration of the corrected return to be made under Judge Barnard's order. The decision covered all the cases and was not wholly free from ambiguity with reference to what was done in Dutchess County. It was held that the steps taken to certify and authenticate the first return were valid and entitled it to be filed and considered by the State Board of Canvassers as the "properly-certified result" of the county canvass. But it was also held that, "as it contained the result of an illegal and erroneous canvass by the Board of County Canvassers in excess of its jurisdiction, and which thereby would alter the result of an election, the court should not permit it to be canvassed." The State Board, the court declared, could not inquire into the manner of making the return by the County Board. "If," it added, "another return should be duly sent to the board, properly authenticated and containing the result of the legal action of the Board of County Canvassers, the State Board could canvass it." The order of Judge Edwards was sustained and confirmed, but was modified by striking out the provisions which required the return "to be certified by and to come from the County Clerk of Dutchess County and issued under his seal." The plain effect of this decision was to authorize the State Board of Canvassers to use the "Mylod" return if no other from Dutchess County was before it, but, at the same time, to sustain the judgment of Judge Barnard that the canvass which it represented was "illegal and erroneous," and that a corrected one be made and filed, and also to confirm the order of Judge Edwards that the "Mylod" return be disregarded and the corrected return alone considered, provided the latter should be before the board duly authenticated, but not necessarily by the signature and seal of the County Clerk.

This was Dec. 29, 1891, and in the meantime other things had been happening. After the County Board of Canvassers of Dutchess County had made and filed its corrected return on Dec. 9 an application was made for an injunction to prevent the new County Clerk, Storm Emans, from forwarding copies of it to Albany for the use of the State Board. An order was granted by Judge Fursman on the 14th, directing the Clerk not to transmit the copies to the State officers designated by law until further order of the court. This was accompanied by an order, returnable at Brooklyn on the 19th, to show cause why proceedings under the writ of mandamus against the County Board should not be stayed pending an appeal from the order granting it. This was heard by Judge Cullen, who refused the stay and issued an order requiring the County Clerk of Dutchess County to forward the corrected statement to the proper officers at Albany "forthwith." This order had to be filed at Poughkeepsie. It was received at 5:45 P. M. Dec. 21, after the official hours, at the County Clerk's office, and was stamped with the file stamp by a copyist in the Clerk's office. On the same day Judge Ingraham in New-York granted an order directing the County Clerk to refrain from forwarding the corrected return to Albany. After the receipt of Judge Cullen's order, and, as he afterward claimed, after hearing of Judge Ingraham's injunction, Clerk Emans was induced by one of the Republican counsel in the case to mail the three copies of the later returns, as required by law, to the designated officers at Albany. Afterward he was induced by his own change of mind, or some other influence, to take the train for Albany to get them back. On the morning of Dec. 22 he went to Judge Maynard in Albany and explained his dilemma. Maynard sent him to the office of the Governor and Secretary of State to get the copies there, and, Controller Wemple being out of town, he went himself to the Controller's office and took from the mail in possession of a clerk there, under a pretense that it had been sent by mistake, the envelope containing the Controller's copy of the return, and gave it back to Emans. With all the copies in his possession, Emans returned to Poughkeepsie and put them in his safe there. They remained there until after the State canvass, Dec. 29, the same day on which the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered, though other copies said to be "authenticated" had been sent to the State Board of Canvassers. The canvass was made, including the "Mylod" return for Dutchess County, and Osborne was declared elected to the Senate.

This closes the record of the material facts in the case. After Maynard was appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals by Gov. Flower early in 1892, the Bar Association of this city, at a meeting held on the 8th of March, adopted a resolution directing an inquiry into his conduct in this affair by a special committee of nine members. This committee consisted of Frederic R. Coudert, James C. Carter, John E. Parsons, Clifford A. Hand, Edmund Randolph Robinson, John L. Cadwalader, William B. Hornblower, Elihu Root, and Albert Stickney. Its report was made and adopted with practical unanimity by the association on March 22, and with it was adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to consider whether the conduct of Maynard did not demand the exercise of the power to remove Judges from the bench. The purport of the Bar Association report is well remembered. It denounced Maynard's act in taking the official statement from the Controller's office as one of the gravest offenses known to the law, and characterized his conduct in the proceedings under consideration as disclosing a "clear unfitness for high judicial station."

While the Bar Association committee was engaged in its inquiry Judge Maynard wrote a long letter to Judge Earl, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Judge Follett, Chief Judge of the Second Division of the court, explaining and justifying his action. His statement of the principal facts did not vary materially from the narrative given above. With reference to the incident of Dec. 21 and 22, 1891, he maintained that Judge Fursman's restraining order was still in effect on the night of the 21st and that Judge Cullen's injunction had not taken effect, because the latter's order was not yet properly filed in the County Clerk's office at Poughkeepsie, and he also claimed that Emans was bound to obey the later order of Judge Ingraham, if he was informed that it had been granted and was about to be served upon him. He therefore believed that Emans had no legal right to transmit the corrected return to Albany, that the transmission was not a legal act, and that the clerk had a right to withdraw the papers. As to his own act in obtaining the Controller's copy, he claimed to be acting therein as the counsel and legal representative of Mr. Wemple, with full authority to act for him in all matters relating to the controversy. But he admitted that there was an understanding under which the copies of this return were to have been sent back if Emans had not come after them. He justified this under the stipulation of counsel on the 7th of December with reference to the appeals. He claimed that under this stipulation the decision of the Court of Appeals on the cases as then made up was to determine the whole controversy, that it involved only the validity of the return then before the State Board, that no attempt was to be made to send up a different return or to raise new questions, and that the State Board of Canvassers was to act according to the final decision on the questions then raised. The Bar Association committee took notice of this plea and considered it an aggravation of the offense, declaring that no such purpose was expressed or implied in the stipulation, or intended by the parties to it, as Judge Maynard claimed, and that the Board of State Canvassers could not disregard the law relating to its duty under any agreement or fail to accept any return judicially determined to be the true one. It also combated his position as to the effect of the various orders of court upon the duty of Clerk Emans to send certified copies of the corrected return to Albany. The order of Judge Fursman, it said, was made in a proceeding to which the County Clerk was not a party and was inoperative as to him.

REPEALERS ARE IMPATIENT

THE TIME FOR AOTION APPROACHES TOO SLOWLY.

Mr. Morgan Makes a Sickly Attempt to Answer Senator Hill—The Measure for a Change of the Rules Has Been Prepared—Repealers Do Not Fall Into Mr. Vest's Caucus Trap as Readily as He Had Supposed They Would—Republicans in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Senate was not stormed to-day as it was yesterday, but the proceedings were interesting. The question whether the Journal should be amended brought forth many speeches, none of which related to the Journal itself.

The proposition to change the rules was the main subject of consideration. Mr. Mills of Texas, who has been distinguished for his efforts to change the rules, to the end that the will of the majority may prevail, made a characteristic speech, in which he bluntly and emphatically refused to be drawn into a caucus on the repeal bill.

He found an able second in Mr. Frye of Maine, supporting the "revolutionary" proposition that the Senate may at any time change its rules so as to do business.

Mr. Hill followed up his declaration of yesterday with some strong remarks in the same spirit of revolution.

People swarmed into the Senate galleries early this morning, prepared to see a renewal of the exciting scenes of yesterday. Several hundred visitors were gazing into the pit before 10 o'clock, and this number was being constantly augmented.

Five minutes before the expiration of the recess which began last evening there were but few Senators in their places. Mr. Morgan of Alabama, unusually stern of visage, sat at his desk behind a collection of documents. If he was happy, he did not show it in his looks. There were circles beneath his eyes, and his face was less ruddy than usual.

Everybody who looked toward him thought of his collision with the senior Senator from New-York. He was dressed with unusual care, and this indicated his intention to consume more of the Senate's time in the attempt to recover his lost prestige.

Mr. Wolcott entered the chamber at 9:55, clad in a new gray suit, and displaying a lively pink shirt bosom and a black tie conspicuously dotted with white. He immediately sought his associate, Mr. Teller, who had arrived some time before, and they held their heads together several minutes.

Mr. Hill swung into the chamber from the Democratic cloakroom just as the clock indicated the hour of 10. He wore his usual suit of dark clothing, and his Prince Albert coat was thrown open, revealing a generous expanse of shirt bosom.

By comparison with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hill was jaunty and self-possessed. He carried a bundle of papers, which he deposited on his desk. He was followed by Mr. Murphy, looking more than ever like a French Marshal.

Mr. Voorhees came in briskly, and Mr. Vest of Missouri, who began the task yesterday of securing signatures to a call for a Democratic caucus, began a canvassing tour of the chamber just as the gavel of the Vice President fell.

Mr. Vest had not been entirely successful in his quest. There were only seven or eight names attached to the paper when he presented it to Mr. Coke of Texas.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee was the first to break the silence after the Senate had been called to order. He suggested in his harsh, pedagogic way, that, inasmuch as the Journal of Monday had not been approved, it was impossible that business should be transacted until that important function was observed.

Mr. Morgan was on his feet by this time, but Mr. Wolcott caused him to resume his seat by calling attention to the fact that a quorum was not present. The roll call which followed developed the presence of but thirty-three Senators. There was a sedious wait.

Mr. Hill has his resolution for a special rule ready to offer. He will not offer it until after Senator Jones has concluded his speech, which Mr. Hill desires to hear, and which it is understood Mr. Jones awaits an opportunity to complete.

The resolution calls for prompt action to follow at once upon its adoption, and it does not admit of any dilatory motions whatever between the putting of the motion on the resolution and the vote on amendments.

If the repealers in the Senate are to pass their bill, it must be by the aid of this resolution or by the unanimous consent of their opponents. While there is a majority of the Senate for such a change of the rules as will be proposed by Mr. Hill, it will be a slight majority.

Several Democrats counted for unconditional repeal will be opposed to a change of the rules that will enable them to pass the bill. Absurd and exasperating as this may seem, it is true, and it is true of some Senators who are very loyal to the repeal proposition.

The Republicans will very much add to the perplexity of the Democrats if they bring into the Senate a proposition for closure before the Democrats have undertaken to settle that question. If such a step is taken by the Republicans, it will be with the double purpose of anticipating the Democrats in deadlock, while they are laying the foundation for a vote on the bill by which it shall be carried by a majority made up in greater part of Republicans.

Some of the Democrats, opponents of repeal, have been alarmed by the rumor that Mr. Sherman has been trying to make a combination of Republicans and Populists, by which a compromise proposition is to be passed, involving the help of the Democrats.

There seems to be no better foundation for this rumor than the fear of the timid repealers. They are so sensitive now that the leaves on the trees rustle "conspiracy" to them as they are stirred by the breeze.

The Republican Senators went into caucus at the residence of Senator McMillan, on Vermont Avenue, at 8:30 o'clock to-night. At midnight they were still in session.

The galleries filled rapidly, but the Senators were slow in getting to the Capitol. In succession, Messrs. Cullom, Proctor, McMillan, Shoup, Dixon, Stockbridge, Coke, Ransom, Hawley, and Coffey came in, and the quorum was established.

Immediately Mr. Morgan began his reply to the scorching attack of Mr. Hill. It was in the most nervous and very tame defense of the obstruction policy.

Mr. Morgan referred to the New-York Senator several times. He characterized Mr. Hill's presentation of the incidents concerning the counting of a quorum by Allen G. Thurman, when President pro tempore of the Senate, as incorrect.

The points might be perverted "by the artifices of a politician," he declared, but the facts were incontrovertible. Mr. Hill was undoubtedly the mind of the Alabama Senator when he declared that Martin Luther, John Wesley, and others of their class were entitled to the respect of the human family, "not the politicians who rise like a bubble on a pond, breaking, to leave nothing behind them but mephitic odors."

Mr. Morgan was not at all impressive in his criticism of Mr. Hill. The disappointment was great of the people who had come especially to see him "get back" at Mr. Hill. This was the first time Mr. Morgan had occupied such a position before the Senate. Hitherto his power of invective has been sufficient to carry him through his numerous duels.

Mr. Morgan devoted considerable attention to the Supreme Court. What would become of the power of the Senate, he asked plaintively, if Senators surrendered to the Supreme Court their consciences? It was said that the Senate did many undignified things, but he doubted if there could be anything more undignified than such a surrender.

Then he uttered the latest scheme for delay. He declared that the question of repeal had been badly treated. It should be settled at the polls. In the last campaign the tariff was the leading issue. The people did not have an opportunity to express their views regarding the Sherman law. The silver men, who were "the true representatives of the people," invited the friends of repeal to go out and try the question before the people.

Mr. Morgan read many extracts from the Congressional Record, in the effort to nullify the effect of Mr. Hill's disclosure regarding Mr. Thurman's "revolutionary" acts, but failed to create the impression he desired.

He again made apparent the insincerity of his professions of friendliness for the President, by the coarseness of his wit in making this declaration further along in his speech:

The clock has just struck at the White House, and the cuckoos have looked out of their boxes and informed us of the time of day.

Then he stirred up another hornets' nest by saying that the Senator from Texas, Mr. Mills, was the mouthpiece in the chamber of some one else. Mr. Mills was on his feet in an instant.

"I am my own mouthpiece," he shouted in reply. "I speak my own mind. I am not answerable to the Senator from Alabama, but to my people. The Senator goes too far. I'll take care of myself."

Mr. Morgan stopped talking about Mr. Mills, and concluded his uninteresting speech with the assertion that theout-and-out repeal of the Sherman law would be the best possible thing for the country, for it would necessitate immediate legislation on the part of Congress to meet the situation thus brought about.

Two hours were required by Mr. Morgan to get to the end of his remarks. Mr. Voorhees at once moved to table the Dolph motion to amend the Journal, which was the cause of the present delay. Mr. Dolph called for the yeas and nays, and the result stood 45 to 3 in favor of the Voorhees motion.

Mr. Hill attempted to secure the floor at this juncture, but Mr. Teller was ahead of him, and began a long speech, ostensibly on the question whether the Journal should be approved, but really directed to the proposition of Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills to amend the rules. He said:

The Senator from New-York proceeded yesterday to lecture Senators. The Senator from Delaware proceeded on the same lines; also the Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman.)

When the Senator from Ohio, with his great experience, lectures me, I submit with a good grace. When the Senators from New-York and Delaware lecture me, I do not submit, not because of any lack of respect for them, but because they have not had the experience in this body that I have. No one here has a greater appreciation of the duties of an American Senator than myself.

If the presiding officer and forty-three Senators agree with me, this bill can be passed, despite the opposition of the minority.

The "revolutionary" declaration by Mr. Hill during the afternoon debate in the Senate was the most defiant expression in all the discussion, between 10 o'cock and 5, over a trivial motion to correct the Journal.

It expressed the feeling that was uppermost in every mind, and the tumultuous applause of the galleries, quelled at once by the Vice President, indicated how directly it had touched the popular sentiment.

Slowly but surely the Senate, with some rather wholesome symptoms of deep feeling that betray an unsuspected susceptibility to reproach, is heading toward action. This awakening was not brought about by design. The greater the pity. It was the result of a motion, and it looked like a dilatory motion, made by the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph) to amend the Journal.

It would only be by accident that Dolph would do such a thing. He is not the man to provoke sensations, and he hasn't the ingenuity to devise such a plan for stirring the Senate as he unconsciously adopted.

The compromise free-coinage men, Populists, and obstructionists of whatever party, are all amazed at the turn affairs have taken. They are informed, by the speeches of Senators Hill and Mills, as well as those of Senators Palmer and Vilas, that there are Democrats in the Senate who believe that the Senate can at once, as Mr. Mills declared to-day, change the rules of the Senate, so as to restore to the majority the prerogatives of which the minority has deprived it, and which it promises to withhold, in spite of all public remonstrance.

One sign of alarm exhibited suddenly in the Senate Chamber yesterday afternoon was the desperate clutching at the idea of a party caucus.

Mr. Butler's question to Mr. Mills, as to whether he would go into a caucus and abide by its results, suggested the effort to secure a caucus call.

It has been indorsed, it is asserted, by twenty-three Senators. That is enough to bind more than half of the Democrats, if they can agree on any compromise, and they hope to be able to overthrow all the arguments and contentions of the friends of repeal, just at a time when victory appears to be within reach, by a caucus involving the surrender of the policy for which considerably more than a majority of the whole Senate are in line with the Administration.

It is incredible that the Democrats of the country will support this suicidal and unnecessary fight against the Administration that it has chosen, and the President it has elected by an unparalleled majority. And it is discreditable to those Senators who are seeking to make a party question out of an issue that is national and larger than either party.

To contend that the party shall be disgraced and disrupted at the dictation of less than one-third of the members of the Senate, when two-thirds of all the representatives of States in the Senate will vote for repeal, is not a proposition that can be submitted to the people with any hope of securing their approval of it.

Among the supporters of repeal who are making ready to test the power of the Senate to make a rule for itself at any time there is no expectation that the Vice President will initiate any step of that kind. Even among the repealers that is not asked. Such a course on the part of the Vice President would be apt to be resented on the part of a few men who are ardently attached to the policy of the repealers.

But the repealers are confident that the Vice President will do all that he is expected to do, and that if the motion for immediate action is demanded by a majority of the Senate, he will not carry out the principle of "State rights." There is a spirit of forbearance on the repeal side that must soon be worn out, but it is that which now restrains them from proposing and pushing the motion for a vote.

The debate of the last two days has paved the way for them and for the motion that should be made, by affording the opposition the chance to make their arguments and to give the country an opportunity to see how thin and fallacious their arguments are.

"We have not a majority now," say the obstructionists, "but if you will let us obstruct a week longer we may steal a majority out of the minority," and they are working to break up the majority against repeal, under the leadership of the bewhiskered Peffer, a flat-money Populist, and Emma Mine Stewart, a Republican silver crank of unfragrant reputation.

From the very beginning of the struggle Mr. Teller has sought to impress upon the public mind the alleged fact that the credit of the Senate is dearer to him than most anything else in the world. His homily today on this subject was in line with all his previous utterances.

He was surprised that any Senator should dare criticise the methods of the Senate. The other day White of Louisiana, who is not a slave to the traditions of the "honorable body," expressed the opinion that if a Senator, meaning Mr. Dubois, sat in his seat and refused to vote, he should be marched to the door and expelled. Mr. White did not mince his words, and they made a visible impression.

To-day Mr. Teller, who seems to have required time to appreciate the speech, asserted that "the like has never been heard before in this body." He added that it would probably be heard again. "Evil habits follow one another rapidly," and he would not be surprised if the "courtesy" of the Senate finally became an unknown quantity.

Mr. Teller repeated his statement that throughout the contest the friends of repeal have depended upon the silver men for a majority. He believed it doubtful if the repealers could produce a majority at this time, if the silver men refused to vote. "With all their pretended zeal and indignation," he said, "the repeal men have not been here to vote."

He added that the majority ruled in this country. The majority must wait until the public shall indicate that public opinion is back of it. Mr. Teller uttered this refreshing remark with all the affectation of sincerity that has characterized his remarks on the subject.

He devoted considerable time to the alleged interference of the Administration, taking the ground that it was proper to notice the rumors on the subject which have been floating about the Capitol in the last month. He could point to no instances where the President had transcended his powers, but this did not prevent him from attacking him. "It will be a brave Senator who will stand here and declare that the President has made no attempt to influence legislation," he said.

"I declare it," said Mr. McPherson.

Mr. Daniel of Virginia, who has spoken several times on the subject of repeal, took the floor after Mr. Teller had finished and proceeded to give his views regarding the proposed change in the rules. Although a young man, Mr. Daniel is among the "old fogies" of the body. It would not comport with his ideas of Senatorial dignity for the Senate to make a rule to enable the Senate to do business in a businesslike way. A good idea of his remarks to-day may be gathered from his assertion, made with great waste of words and breath, that he little expected to hear the revolutionary doctrine that the rules should be changed in any way.

He shouted a lot of nonsense about being ready to submit to a decree of the Senate when its decision was expressed "constitutionally." Mr. Daniel did not relish the question propounded at this point by Mr. Frye, whether he did not know that under the rules he now professes to love so much it would be impossible to take any forward step. He had to acknowledge that he did know this.

Mr. Daniel devoted a good deal of attention to the remarks made by Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills yesterday, taking the ground that their deductions were thoroughly erroneous. It did not follow, in his opinion, because the Senate could make rules, that it could break them after they were made.

Mr. Hill put in an awkward question just then. "Let us suppose," said he, "that the first Congress had convened and had adopted a code of rules, and provided that they could not be changed except by a two-thirds vote. Would such a rule be constitutional?"

Mr. Daniel stood mute a moment, and Mr. Hill pressed him for an answer.

"I am not prepared to answer that question now," said the Constitution expounder. "The Senator may take all the time he desires," said Mr. Hill, with a deep bow, while the assemblage laughed.

Soon afterward Mr. Daniel put a question to Mr. Hill which gave that gentleman a chance to get in a little speech. Every eye was upon him as he rose in his seat. Mr. Voorhees swung his chair about so that he faced the New-Yorker, and his example was followed by every Senator on both sides of the chamber.

The galleries gave strict attention. The spectators waited for something direct. They got it. Mr. Hill repeated the proposition he had advanced in his first question. He added that the rules of the Senate regulated all ordinary methods of procedure. On the question to change the rules the Senate could not bind itself. It was simply silly to say that, having created these rules for its guidance, the Senate was powerless to change them again.

There was nothing in precedents to sustain that view. Some of them were as nugatory in this body as though they had expressly stipulated the number of the minority.

Mr. Hill referred to the assertion made by Mr. Daniel that the bringing up of the question of the rules had delayed the question of the repeal of the Sherman act. This Mr. Hill denied. He said it was, in his opinion, a good thing for the country that the discussion had taken its present course. The people were becoming thoroughly acquainted with the outrageous rules which prevented the majority from carrying out the will of the people.

Mr. Hill concluded his remarks with the statement, which caused a sensation, that if the presiding officer and forty-three Senators agreed with him the repeal bill could be passed, notwithstanding the opposition of the minority.

Following this interruption came another by Mr. Frye of Maine, who quoted a decision made by Mr. Blaine, when he was Speaker of the Forty-third Congress. This decision had been carefully considered and written out in advance.

In it Mr. Blaine said that, pending a proposition to change the rules, dilatory motions could not be entertained; that the right of each house to determine its rules was an organic right, expressly given by the Constitution, and that the House was incapable of depriving itself of its inherent power to determine its rules.

Mr. Mills, who had been disgusted with the attitude of the Virginia statesman, made the concluding speech of the day. It was full of snap.

He started out with a declaration that the power of the Senate to regulate its rules was as complete to-day as it was 100 years ago. There was a permanent, paramount power in both houses to make the rules necessary to enable both of them to dispatch the public business. It was foolish to say that the Senate could empty itself of the sovereign power conferred upon it by the Constitution.

Mr. Mills expressed his thanks to Mr. Daniel for intimating that he was advocating a revolutionary doctrine.

If it is revolutionary to advocate the adoption of common-sense rules, then I delight in being called a revolutionist. Let the spectacle we are presenting to the country. What have we done in the last two months? We have been sitting here like imbeciles, utterly unable to do anything.

Some of us have been denounced as revolutionary because we do not favor the programme, which means that we should come here and sit through weary hours listening to a member of the opposition read papers for fifteen hours. We are "revolutionary" because we do not subscribe to the proposition that it is proper for Senators to have the roll called every five minutes.

We have all secured a good taste of the rules which the minority believe in. We have been shown that two persons can tie up the business of this Senate for an indefinite period. It only needs one to speak and another to read papers. They can compel us to sit here forever under these rules, which we are denounced for opposing.

I don't find fault with the minority for exercising all the rights given them by the rules. If I thought a law which was sought to be passed was unjust, and I could resort to obstruction under the rules, I would avail myself of the privilege.

The Government to-day is almost paralyzed. We cannot pass appropriation bills. We cannot emancipate American shipping. We cannot do one of a hundred things which the country would like to have done.

Why?

Because the Senate, having once passed its rules, is a dead body until the minority will permit it to act.

The question is, shall the majority rule, or are we to stand here powerless?

I am asked to go into a caucus and sign a paper which provides that I shall abide by the will of some one else. I say, never will I do this. The Democratic Party cannot escape the responsibility for failing to make businesslike rules.

The people will hold it to account, and they will not hold the minority responsible. There will be no excuse for failure to act if we do not take decided action now, and do that which it has the power to do.

There was a time when I talked compromise and wanted compromise. But when this contest began and the guns were trained on the Administration, and the head of the Administration, I burned my bridges and boats behind me and got through with compromise.

"Politics makes strange bedfellows." The silver men delight in saying that we are led by the Administration. Where does this assertion place those who differ with us? Why, under the leadership of Mr. Peffer of Kansas, who wants to put the railroads, the telegraphs, and everything else which he may find lying around under Government protection.

Mr. Peffer smiled in a sickly way at this thrust, but Senators and visitors roared with laughter.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon, who could not permit the crowd to disperse without hearing him, wasted a few minutes in asserting that the three speeches he had delivered on the subject of repeal had consumed as much time as the single speech against repeal delivered by Mr. Daniel.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Senate took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

SHY OF A CAUCUS.

Repealers Believe that It Is but a Scheme to Entrap Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The attempt of the Democratic Senators who oppose the passage of the repeal bill to bring about a caucus and bind those who participate in it to abide by its decision in relation to repeal has thus far been unsuccessful.

Mr. Vest of Missouri started out with a call for a caucus last night as soon as the Senate adjourned, and secured five or six signatures of silver Democrats.

This morning he was again busy, and tonight it is said that eighteen of the silver Democrats have signed the call. So far as can be learned, not one Democratic Senator who favors unconditional repeal has fallen into the trap which Mr. Vest and his friends have set.

One Democrat who was asked to sign said that he would not have anything to do with a caucus, unless a call was issued by Mr. Gorman, Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, and then he would attend without subscribing in advance to any requirement which would weaken his support of the repeal measure.

The silver men profess to be confident that the caucus will be held. It has been clear to all who have attended the sessions of yesterday and to-day that the attempt to bind the repeal Senators will be unsuccessful.

While Mr. Vest was engaged in his self-appointed task this morning, a correspondent of The New-York Times asked him how the caucus movement was progressing.

"I know nothing whatever about a caucus," replied the Missouri statesman, and he hurried away. A few minutes later he presented the caucus call to Mr. Cole of Texas and solicited his signature.

Should Mr. Vest be successful in obtaining the signatures of twenty-three Democratic Senators to his request, he will present it to Mr. Gorman as an indication that the Democrats desire such a caucus. That, however, will not bind the Senators who have declined to enter a caucus, but it will promote the activity of the contest, and in that way may bring the fight to an end more quickly than would have been the case if there had been no interruption of the speeches on silver.

Cotton Exchange Appeals to the Senate.

At a meeting of the Cotton Exchange yesterday, resolutions were adopted calling upon the Senate to act speedily, "to the end that the wheels of commerce may be again set in motion, and the languishng inagain set in motion, and the languishing inmain obstacles to returning prosperity on the basis of a sound currency." A copy of the resolutions will be sent to Senator Hill, with a request that they be read before the Senate.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Tuesday to 1:30 A.M. Wednesday.)

3:10 A. M.—927 Columbus Avenue; Wing Song; damage, $200; cause unknown.

8:45 A. M.—10, 12, and 14 West Twenty-fifth Street; annex of Hoffman House; damage, contents, $50; building, $200; insured; cause unknown.

8:46 A. M.—5 Forsyth Street; Banet, Abelow; damage trifling; cause unknown.

4:05 P. M.—100 Malden Lane; John G. Taitt & Co.; damage, contents, $890; building, $2,000; cause unknown.

4:55 P. M.—804 East Twenty-fourth Street; Martin Gregory; damage, contents, $300; building, $500; insured; cause unknown.

5:56 P. M.—225 East Twenty-ninth Street; owner, John D. Meagher; damage trifling; cause, oil stove explosion.

5:57 P. M.—152 South Street; Henry Van Glan; damage, $1,000; cause unknown.

7:20 P. M.—810 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; W. Flero; damage, contents, $150; building, $100; cause, curtain taking fire from gas jet.

8:22 P. M.—80 Mulberry Street, (rear;) damage trifling; cause, hay igniting from candle.

9:10 P. M.—197 Bleecker Street; Carrie Bultyuck; damage trifling; cause unknown.

12:40 A. M.—72 Eldridge Street; Fred Tochi; damage trifling; cause unknown.

DISSECTED BY MR. SHEPARD

HIS RESPECTS PAID TO MESSRS. BOODY AND M'LAUGHLIN.

Brooklyn's Mayor and "Boss" Treated of in Plain Language Before the Democratic Club—The Club Enthusiastically Indorses Charles A. Schieren for Mayor—Nomination of Judge Maynard Condemned—Other Democratic Candidates on the State Ticket Approved.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club held an adjourned meeting at the Real Estate Exchange, in Montague Street, last night, and, amid cheers and enthusiasm, indorsed Charles A. Schieren, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn, and William J. Gaynor, candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Vice President A. Augustus Healey presided, President Peabody being unavoidably absent. The hall was packed with the most representative citizens of Brooklyn.

When the meeting opened it was known that about a score of representatives of the regular Democratic machine were in the hall, and they were expected to make trouble. When the resolution indorsing Mr. Schieren was about to be put to a vote, the machine men started for the door and tried to stampede the meeting. It had no effect, however, on the members of the club. None of them left the hall.

Chairman Healey, in opening the meeting, said it had been specially called to indorse the State and local tickets.

N. Pendleton Schenck offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this club heartily indorses the regular Democratic nominations of Cord Meyer for Secretary of State, Simon Rosendale for Attorney General, Hugh Duffy for Controller, and Martin Schenck for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Resolved, That while it is with the greatest reluctance that the Brooklyn Democratic Club condemns and refuses to support a Democratic State nomination, and while it fully realizes the outrage perpetrated by the Republican Party in refusing for so many years to give to the Democratic counties of the State the representation in the State Legislature to which they were entitled, nevertheless, believing that a man should not be chosen Judge of our highest court for the sole reason that his partisan zeal has led him to criminally violate the laws of the State of New-York,

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Democratic Club condemns the nomination of Isaac H. Maynard for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Schenck rehearsed the record of Maynard in the theft of the Dutchess County returns in 1891.

"He stole the returns," he said. "It was a deliberate theft. What followed the theft of those returns it is not for us as Democrats to discuss. What blessings may or may not have followed to the Democratic Party and the State, that does not make it right. He deliberately stole them, and in doing so violated the laws of the State and of good conscience."

Robert Stewart offered an amendment to the resolutions that the club use all honorable means in its power to secure the election of Edward T. Bartlett and to defeat the election of a self-confessed criminal.

A motion to lay the amendment on the table was carried.

Henry Yonge said he did not think the Democratic Club should indorse Mr. Bartlett's nomination, as it was well known to have been the result of a deal on the part of Mr. Platt. He was thoroughly in accord with the resolutions as regarded Judge Maynard, but he did not think it reasonable that the club should indorse Mr. Bartlett, no matter what individual members saw fit to do.

The resolutions were carried, a vote being taken separately upon the indorsement of the State ticket and the condemnation of Judge Maynard.

J. Warren Greene then read the report of the conference committee which had been appointed to confer with the other independent organizations about the selection of a candidate for Mayor. The report rehearsed the situation and said the politicians of the regular Democratic machine were trying to force upon the voters a man they did not want, and that the politicians in the Republican Party had intended to do the same. Mr. Greene read further:

Your committee declined to take this view, and insisted that the only way in which the Republican Party could show its patriotism and secure Democratic support for its candidate was by nominating some man whose character and record should give proof that he would administer the office of Mayor independently of partisan considerations and in the interest of the people. In this effort we were ably seconded by many sincere Republicans and by the representatives of a number of independent organizations, and the result was a great victory for the cause of the people and for the principles of true Democracy in the nomination last Saturday evening by the Republican City Convention of Charles A. Schieren.

Mr. Schieren has for many years been a conspicuous figure in our city. He has never held or sought a public office, but he has been prominent in all the efforts which have been made during the present generation for improvement in our local affairs. In these matters he has not hesitated to criticise and to antagonize his own party when he believed it to be wrong, and we are confident that if he should be elected Mayor of this city he could be absolutely relied upon to administer its affairs with courage, independence, and ability and solely for the benefit of Brooklyn.

Your committee therefore most heartily and cordially recommends the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Democratic Club ratifies and indorses the nomination of Charles A. Schieren for the Mayoralty of the City of Brooklyn, and pledges its best efforts for his election.

After the reading of the report there were calls for Edward M. Shepard. Mr. Shepard said:

The coming election in the City of Brooklyn is the large body of citizens of whom we are a small part promises to be the most important municipal election that any of us has known for a long time. The questions involved are the continuance of the Democratic Party as an instrument of municipal government.

A man must be a very dull man indeed who, during the past six years, has not observed a painful decay in the affairs of Brooklyn, and a corresponding decay in its reputation beyond its borders. The distinguished Democrat who is now Mayor of Brooklyn, a gentleman of his ability, discussed with much earnestness the affairs of Brooklyn. He has shut his eyes to the fact that under his administration the reputation of Brooklyn and the dominant party has suffered most particularly. He has not disputed this in one word, and now, what is his defense?

First—That the different departments are well administered. He has said: "Why do you not report in detail some act of maladministration?" A committee of this club did go into detail. He has had that report before him. He has had presentments of Grand Juries. He has had the complaints and protests of citizens. He has had during the past six months detail after detail from men who are to some extent responsible for his being in the Mayor's chair. They gave him an indictment in detail. So far as I have read the defense made by him, he has not disputed a single count of the indictment.

Complaint was made of the Fire Department. The trouble and scandals had gone on for years and were under full sway when he took his seat, yet he immediately reappointed John Ennis Fire Commissioner, under whom most of these scandals had arisen. Pressed by the Fire Underwriters of New-York, he appointed a committee to investigate the abuses. The Chairman of that committee was an honored Vice President of this club, Alexander E. Orr. The report was made to Mayor Boody, and much was said in severe criticism against John Ennis and against the discipline of the department.

What did the Mayor do? He expressed his thanks to the committee and discharged them. What step has been made to remove the Commissioner who had been so recreant to his trust? None! Not one act, but a preternatural silence.

What is it that has prevented that Mayor from taking one step to act upon the report of his own Commissioners? There is some power, and with that power we have to deal.

Mayor Boody said last Saturday, when accepting a renomination from the machine, "I accept the responsibility." Of course he accepts the responsibility, and it is because that responsibility is his that we no longer find him a faithful and honorable Democrat.

I ask Mayor Boody if he will condescend to read any part of the proceedings of this meeting. I ask him what public official he has appointed without first asking the consent of Hugh McLaughlin. I ask him again what other public acts he has performed without first consulting and then getting the permission of Hugh McLaughlin.

I do not stand here to commit an assault upon Hugh McLaughlin. He is a strong man, such a man as Carlyle liked to describe. No responsibility is his. I do not find his name in the city charter. Neither do I find any authority for him to give orders and grant franchises.

In all his defenses I have failed to find a sentence where Mayor Boody denies that he has not allowed himself to be effaced as Mayor by Hugh McLaughlin. He undertook to answer my charges that he had allowed himself to be effaced by that man by saying: "The City of Brooklyn was a city of churches and homes, and that it would repel the slanders on its fair name, but he did not deny that he had been effaced by that strong man. He admitted it explicitly.

Mr. Shepard then paid a glowing tribute to Charles A. Schieren, Republican candidate for Mayor, and said he trusted the club would support him.

His address was received with loud cheers.

Thomas G. Shearman dealth with Mayor Boody in a most caustic speech. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Schieren.

C. Augustus Haviland offered a resolution that it be the sense of the club that William J. Gaynor accept the Republican and Union nominations for Justice of the Supreme Court, and it was passed.

The club indorsed George Kinkel for Supervisor at Large before adjourning.

MRS. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL DEAD.

She Was a Leader Among Women and an Advocate of Their Rights.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell died at 10:45 to-night at her home, Boutwell Avenue, Dorchester.

Mrs. Blackwell was born on a farm about three miles from West Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 13, 1818. Her father, Francis Stone, was a prosperous farmer, a man of great energy, and full of that belief in the right of men to rule which was general in those days, and ruling his family with a strong hand. Little Lucy grew up a fearless and hardy child, truthful, resolute, a good student in school, a hard worker in her home and on the farm, and filled with secret rebellion against the way in which she saw women treated all around her.

She wished to study Greek and Hebrew, to read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether these texts were correctly translated. Her father helped his son through college, but when his daughter wished to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" She had to earn the means herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books.

For years she taught district schools, teaching and studying alternately. At the low wages then paid to women teachers it took her until she was twenty-five years of age to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women.

In Oberlin she earned her way teaching during vacations and in the preparatory department of the college and by doing housework in the ladies' boarding hall at 4 cents an hour. She had only one new dress during her college course, a cheap print, and she did not go home once during the four years. She was graduated in 1847 with honors.

Her first woman's-rights lecture was given from the pulpit of her brother's church in Gardner, Mass., in 1847. Soon after she was engaged to lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society. It was still a great novelty for a woman to speak in public, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. She always put a great deal of woman's rights into her anti-slavery lectures. Finally, when Power's "Greek Slave" was on exhibition in Boston, the sight of the statue moved her so strongly that, in her next lecture, she poured out her whole soul on the woman question.

She arranged her own meetings, put up her own handbills with a little package of tacks that she carried and a stone picked up in the street, and took up her own collections. When she passed the night in Boston she used to stay in a boarding house on Hanover Street, where she was lodged for 6¼ cents, sleeping three in a bed with the young daughters of the house.

In 1855 she became the wife of Henry B. Blackwell, a young merchant living in Cincinnati, an ardent Abolitionist and an eloquent speaker. The marriage took place in her home in West Brookfield, Mass. The Rev. T. W. Higginson, then pastor of a church in Worcester, and who afterward went into the army, and is now better known as Col. Higginson, performed the ceremony.

In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Livermore, and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was Chairman of its Executive Committee during the twenty years following, excepting during one year, when she was its President.

She took part in the campaigns in behalf of the woman suffrage amendments submitted in Kansas in 1867, in Vermont in 1870, in Colorado in 1877, and in Nebraska in 1882. For the last twenty years she had been editor of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston.

THE SENATE'S DUTY.

To-day it is contended by the obstructionists in the Senate, and seems to have been conceded by some of the friends of repeal, that, in the absence of a rule of the Senate, the Chair and the Senate itself are powerless. This was clearly not Mr. Jefferson's opinion. He held that when the Constitution and the rules of the Senate were silent, the established rules and precedents of parliamentary law must govern both the Senate and himself as its presiding officer.—Baltimore Sun, (Dem.)

The Vice President can do something to liberate the helpless body over which he presides. He can construe correctly the rule that a Senator shall speak but once on any subject, and shut off repeaters like the Morgans and the Stewarts. The Senate can reverse his decision. If the Vice President wants to please Illinois and to prove that he stands on the Democratic platform, he will enforce the rule.—Chicago Tribune, (Rep.)

The honest-money men in the Senate are in the majority, but they appear to be pervaded by lethargy, cowardice, or an indisposition to act up to their convictions. In the meanwhile, the sentiment of the community, as represented by those who have an unprejudiced understanding of the question, is almost unanimously in favor of both the passage of the Wilson bill and of an alteration of the rules of the Senate.—Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.)

Its (the Senate's) courtesy has been violated, its traditions perverted, its dignity lowered. The majority owes it to itself and to the country to stop this procedure, which is at best a waste of time, and at worst a subversion of the Constitution. It is as much obliged to find means to do so as any man is bound to find means to defend his person or character under attack. —Hartford Courant.

The party demands "speedy repeal," not compromise. The President asks for the removal of the "sole cause" of the present deplorable depression and lack of confidence. Is he expected to stulify himself by consenting to have such a flagrant evil continued even in part during the whole term of his office?—Pittsburg Commercial Gazette, (Rep.)

The power and duty of legislation is committed to the majority of Senators present and voting, and no rules that they can make or leave unmade can divest them of either the power or the duty. Till they recognize this fact, and are ready to act upon it, they are but wasting time and trifling with the necessities of the country. —Philadelphia Times, (Ind. Dem.)

We can survive the defeat or postponement of repeal, although a failure of this sort would be discouraging and damaging, but if it be decided that the majority has to give way to the minority, our whole governmental fabric becomes an imposture and a humiliation.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

The Senate has been following a course which is indefensible, and which is bringing it into contempt with the people. Unless it is willing to forfeit the respect of the community, and be regarded as a national nuisance, it must assert its right to control its own business.—Philadelphia Press, (Rep.)

Should the two party sections constituting the majority of the Senate fail in their duty to the country in this great crisis, they would betray the incapacity and impotency of both parties, and demonstrate the necessity of a thorough political reconstruction.—Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

Let it be finally decided that in the Senate majority rule is impossible, and the very existence of that imbecile and exasperating body will be in danger. The Senate must reform its methods or the people must reform its membership.—Cleveland Leader, (Rep.)

There is urgent need of a few decisive men of action—one of them in the presiding officer's chair. — New-Haven Register, (Dem.)

Mr. Stevenson has a great opportunity. Let him embrace it and close this debate. —Chicago Herald, (Dem.)

Members' Day at Academy of Design.

It was "members'" day at the National Academy of Design yesterday. A large number of members and their friends attended. The loan exhibition will continue but a short while longer.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

—Clinton County—J. Warren Harkness, (Dem.)

—Orange County—Second District, Joseph Dean, (Rep.)

—Erie County—Fourth District, Richard Johnson, (Dem.)

The Political Kite.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

If the gentlemen who managed the Democratic State Convention in this State had thought of their boyhood days, they would have remembered that it takes a great deal of wind to raise a kite that has a heavy tail. OLD BOY.

Latest Arrivals.

SS City of San Antonio, Blakeman, West Point, Va., and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had children she gave them Castoria.
—Advertisement.

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS.

Page 9.

Death of Charles Francois Gounod.
Charges for Gov. Flower as to the coming prize fight.
The desperate Brooklyn ringsters.
Tickets for Manhattan Day in demand.

Page 10.

The Financial markets.
Financial advertisements.
The affairs of Reading.

Page 11.

Receptions in Paris to Russian officers.
Changes in Union Pacific management.
Dr. Parkhurst's fight against Slevin.
Lecture to actresses on dress..
Work of the vaccinating brigade.
Miss Van Norden's change of views.
Charles F. Peck surrenders.
Stocks and options advanced.
Courts—Supreme, Appeals, and local calendars.
Live Stock and other markets.

Page 12.

American Bankers' Association Convention.
Commercial Affairs.
Public, legal, and Surrogate's notices.
Railro

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway.....Near 32d Street

Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to find situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend; five and a half years' reference. 39 West 48th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl, very neat, as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class waitress; best city reference. 256 West 29th St., basement flat.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; in a small private family; good city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 346 West 54th St., from 10 to 11 A. M.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American Protestant girl for chamberwork and waiting in small private family; city or country; wages, $16. Address 294 Amsterdam Av., or call after 10 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; flat preferred; good city reference. J. C., Box 305 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French-American as chambermaid and to assist with other work; very willing; speaks both languages; reference. J. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with sewing if required; good city reference. S., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as competent chambermaid; willing to assist with grown child or do plain sewing; reference, Wright, Box 327 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID. — By a respectable girl as chambermaid in a small private family; willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; reference. E. E., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or do plain sewing; good city reference. M. B., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or wait on lady, in a private family; best city reference. C. F., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 234 East 26th St.; ring bell three times.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young girl as excellent chambermaid and waitress; in a private family; best city reference. 212 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework; in small private family; references. Call, two days, at 231 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or chamberwoman and waitress; in a small private family; good reference. S. S., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young experienced girl, Protestant, to do chamberwork and sewing; no objection to wait on children; good reference. 106 West 46th St., 10 to 5 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a chambermaid and do plain sewing, wait on a lady, or assist in waiting; likes parlor work; good city reference. Active, 101 West 42d St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; in small private family; with best city references. 101 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Waitress.—By neat, tidy North of Ireland Protestant girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting or care of children; city reference. L. M., 343 West 49th St., Kane's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; respectful and obliging. 305 East 36th St., first floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young North of Ireland girl as first-class chambermaid or parlormaid; two and one-half years' reference from last employer. 5 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress in private family or private boarding house; best reference. 223 East 28th St., basement; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Protestant as competent chambermaid; plain sewing, or assist in waiting; city or country; city references. 163 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent chambermaid and laundress; good reference; will go in country. 232 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting in private family; good reference. 201 East 42d St.; ring Corcoran's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, to do light chamberwork and assist with children. Call, from 10 to 2, at 211 East 56th St. Conafrey.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By young Woman as chambermaid and waitress; in a small private family; best city references. 256 West 31st St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly-experienced chambermaid, or maid to an elderly lady; willing and obliging; excellent city reference. 310 East 39th St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; in private family; best city reference. 147 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an experienced young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city reference. M. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting or do fine washing; private family; good city reference. N. B., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or the general work in small family; no objection to country. 169 East 33d St.; ring four times.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Welsh Protestant woman as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her work; best of city reference. 209 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging. 46 West 9th St., Apartment 10, present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl, lately landed, to do upstairs work in a small private family. Atkinson, 376 10th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to assist with waiting. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl to do chamberwork. Grunnander, 319 East 25th St.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German girl as chambermaid; willing to help with waiting or do sewing. W. A., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid and nurse or waitress; best city reference. M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Assist plain washing, waiting; or as maid to delicate lady; best city references. C., 443 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid; in private family; can be highly recommended. 106 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl in private family; five years' city reference. M. A., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Several years' reference from last employer. 511 West 27th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By neat, tidy young girl; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl, speaks English, as chambermaid in an American family; good reference. L. W. C., 215 East 77th st.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat girl as chambermaid in a private family. M. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman in private family; good city reference. J. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—By an experienced girl to do chamberwork and waiting; reference. 391 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and do sewing. 59 West 38th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best of reference. A. B., 353 West 44th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—In a private family, last employer can be seen. M. D., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND ASSIST WITH WAITING.—By a respectable young girl; good references. Present employer's, 255 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing. 308 West 28th St.; Hey's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl for chamberwork and sewing; good reference. M. G., 205 East 48th St.; ring Eager's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; two years' and a half reference. 879 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, lately landed, to do up-stairs work; or will assist at waiting. 149 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl in private family; good city reference. 224 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Disengaged Oct. 26. Present employer's, 25 East 69th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl for up-stairs or light housework. 426 West 40th St.

Companions.

COMPANION TO INVALID CHILD.—By a Catholic of refinement as mother's help, companion to an invalid child, or to do family sewing; no objection to traveling or the country. Miss Barry, 2,219 Oak Av., Baltimore, Md.

USEFUL COMPANION.—By a young Christian girl as useful companion. E. E., care of J. Taylor, 1,397 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young women together; one as good cook; soups and thorough baker; do washing; the other as chambermaid; do washing or waiting; first-class city references. 178 East 80th St.; ring Owen's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by intelligent and capable Englishwoman; city or country; hotel or boarding house; soups, meats, entrees, desserts; economical; good carver. Call, two days, at 231 East 28th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook in small private family; has 11 years' city reference, and is out of place on account of family going to Europe. Call, Thursday, from 10 to 1, at 7 West 53d St.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two respectable girls, one as good plain cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 218 East 47th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as cook in private family; good cook; first-class bread and cake maker; good references. M. Y., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent breadmaker; six years' city reference; understands all kinds of cooking. M. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and to assist with coarse washing; last employer can be seen. 247 East 37th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. K. T., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman to go out by the day cooking; understands all kinds of fine cooking; city reference. Mrs. Wolstain, 277 West 36th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of roasting; good bread maker; six years' city reference; wages, $25. M. S., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands getting up dinners and luncheons; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. 450 West 51st St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; willing to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good baker; good reference. 113 West 15th St., first floor, rear.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of pies and cake; best city reference; last employer seen. 331 East 25th St.

COOK.—By a thorough cook and caterer in all kinds of entrees, company dinners, and luncheons; has best of references; city or country. 254 West 32d St., care Mrs. McCoy.

COOK.—By a thoroughly-competent young woman as first-class cook in private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference; wages, $40. J. U. L., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in a nice English family; can take the entire charge of the kitchen; city references. W. M., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as cook and assist with washing or ironing; wishes a nice home; small private family; best city reference. 213 East 27th St.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman; excellent cook and laundress; best city reference; in small American family. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; understands French and American cooking in all branches; best city reference from last place; city or country. 145 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; will assist with coarse washing; city or country; best city reference from last place. 222 West 30th St., two flights, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will do coarse washing; has best city references; willing to go short distance in country. 547 2d Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—As good cook where any good family cooking is required; understands marketing; can take entire charge; best city reference. A. S., Box 265 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; is a first-class baker; in a first-class private family; last employer can be seen; good city reference. 206 East 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; no objection to a private boarding house; good reference; city or country. 215 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress by day or month; girl as nurse or waitress; neat sewer; city or country; together or separately. B., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fully competent in her duties; in private family; do a little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 111 East 53d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook or laundress or housework; good baker; city or country; good city reference. 779 Washington St., near 12th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in an American family; thoroughly understands her business; no washing; personal reference. 234 East 55th St., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; second bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands soups, meat, game, and entrées; first-class baker; best city reference. 883 8th Av., hairdresser's.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city reference. 429 East 17th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook charge of kitchen; best city references. Competent. Box 14, 101 West 42d St.

COOK AND PASTRY COOK.—Long experience, with first-class reference; in family. C. B., 106 Trinity Place.

COOK.—Dane; 18; as assistant cook in private family; or position of any kind. J. Jörgensen, care of Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; first class references. 430 East 86th St., O'Conner's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands all kinds cooking; two years' city references; lady can be seen. 550 West 23d St., near 8th Av., 10 to 4.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; age 26; good city reference; no washing. B., middle bell, 589 9th Av., by 42d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen. 188 Columbus Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and assist in laundry; small family; good city reference. 201 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a cook in a good place. 224 East 106th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; excellent breadmaker; six years' city reference; understands all kinds of cooking. M. S., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook and to assist with coarse washing; last employer can be seen. 247 East 37th St.; ring three times.

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COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of roasting; good bread maker; six years' city reference; wages, $25. M. S., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands getting up dinners and luncheons; good baker; good city reference; lady can be seen. 450 West 51st St., one flight, front.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; willing to assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good baker; good reference. 113 West 15th St., first floor, rear.

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COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; will do coarse washing; has best city references; willing to go short distance in country. 547 2d Av.; ring three times.

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COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; no objection to a private boarding house; good reference; city or country. 215 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook and laundress by day or month; girl as nurse or waitress; neat sewer; city or country; together or separately. B., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; fully competent in her duties; in private family; do a little coarse washing if required; excellent city reference. 111 East 53d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook or laundress or housework; good baker; city or country; good city reference. 779 Washington St., near 12th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in an American family; thoroughly understands her business; no washing; personal reference. 234 East 55th St., between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; second bell.

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COOK.—Dane; 18; as assistant cook in private family; or position of any kind. J. Jörgensen, care of Osterberg, 345 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; first class references. 430 East 86th St., O'Conner's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands all kinds cooking; two years' city references; lady can be seen. 550 West 23d St., near 8th Av., 10 to 4.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; best city reference. 40 West 10th St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman; age 26; good city reference; no washing. B., middle bell, 589 9th Av., by 42d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; first-class city reference from last employer, who can be seen. 188 Columbus Av.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman as good cook and assist in laundry; small family; good city reference. 201 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a cook in a good place. 224 East 106th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a reliable woman, living home, to do either cooking, cleaning, or laundry work; will cook and take care of apartments; moderate prices. Secour, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable girl, who has lived in private families; would go out as laundress, or take washing home; terms reasonable. 341 East 25th St., ground floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable colored woman to go out by the day; wash, iron, or housecleaning, or take in ladies' and gentlemen's clothes. 345 West 36th St., rear house, one flight. Mrs. Cornish.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; is a first-class laundress and good housecleaner; understands polishing paint; best city reference. 322 East 32d St., third floor, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman as first-class washer and ironer; by the day or week; willing and obliging; best reference. 449 West 36th St., one flight.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; to go out by the day, or any kind of domestic work; understands her business; first-class references. Jane, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a widow woman to go out by the day washing or ironing or cleaning; first-class references. 130 West 52d st., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress; go out by day or do housecleaning; first-class reference. All week, J. L., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By a good cook; good reference. 649 3d Av., Ward's bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Ladies' tailor wishes to recommend himself to ladies wishing perfect-fitting garments well made; moderate prices; promenade and evening dresses, riding habits, jackets, mantles, &c.; Paris styles. Call and judge for yourselves at 920 6th Av., between 56th and 57th Sts., one flight.

DRESSMAKER.—By a respectable Protestant dressmaker; would give two days weekly in a private family in return for her home; can give good reference if required. L. B., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER. — By a competent dressmaker, from Europe; will go out by the day or work at home; very neat work; reasonable prices. H. Davis, 463 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER WISHES FEW MORE CUSTOMERS; dresses altered at look; new street evening gowns; best family references. M. Corbitt, 215 East 40th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By expert fitter and artistic designer by the day; formerly with White & Howard. Present employer's, 126 East 113th St.

DRESSMAKER WOULD TAKE SOME MORE engagements by day or week. 85 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker, more customers at home or by the day. 218 West 16th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young German governess; lately landed; graduated at Dresden; as resident governess in first-class family; perfect French; good English; kindergarten; would take entire charge of children; highest references. E. Berlin, 105 East 75th St.

GOVERNESS.—By experienced Protestant young North German as Governess and charge, or companion; teaches English grammar, German, kindergarten; good references. Address Governess, care of Mr. Hodgson, 545 5th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By well-educated German young lady, (Hanover,) to grown children, or as companion; city reference. E. W., 1,052 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Protestant; English trained; as nursery governess; thoroughly experienced in the care of children, of whom she would take entire charge, cut out and make their dresses, &c.; references. T. G., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a lady in nice American family as nursery governess or young girl's companion for a refined North German girl who would like to travel. Call, from 9 to 2, at 155 West 76th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young North German lady, perfect in German, English, and kindergarten, as nursery governess or ladies' useful companion. Miss V. R., 230 3d Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced, well-educated French Protestant; entire charge of children; good sewer; speaks no English; good reference. Moreau, 250 West 36th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German young lady in Jewish family as nursery governess. 1,489 3d Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable young Swedish woman as working housekeeper; bachelor's or widower's apartments; good cook and manager; excellent city reference from last employer. E. D., 106 West 42d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable middle-aged Englishwoman as working housekeeper in small widower's family, or for bachelors or young men; good needlewoman; can give good reference. O. L., 229 West 35th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young woman as managing housekeeper and maid in first-class private family; highest references. M. G., 222 West 35th St.

Housewerkers.

HOUSEMAID OR WAITRESS.—By a competent woman as housemaid or waitress; understands wines and salads; good city reference. 8 West 44th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent, reliable Canadian girl to do general housework in a small family in a flat; good city reference. E. M., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman as first-class housekeeper; city or country; first-class reference; excellent laundress. J. C., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in a private family; is an excellent cook; best city references from last employer. 235 East 73d St.; ring Donnelly's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework; private family. 206 East 41st St.; ring Quile's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; first-class cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. 220 East 56th St., Room 9.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do light housework in small private family. 864 5th Av., fourth bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework or up-stairs work. 321 West 25th St.; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent young girl to do housework; small family, flat; good city reference. 453 West 52d st.

HOUSEWORK.—By German girl, 20, in an American family. Schroer, 1,403 Avenue A, Room 9.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; wishes to call after Thursday. P. M., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young Swedish girl as kitchenmaid; best reference. 157 East 99th St., care of Forsgren.

KITCHENMAID.—Four years' reference. Mrs. M. Wilson, 414 5th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, INVALID ATTENDANT, OR Child's Nurse.—Good seamstress, penman, and accountant; traveled in Europe and United States; would sleep at home; West Indian, colored; best references; thirteen years' experience. A. D., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Useful; by French Parisienne; understands dressmaking; willing to travel; good packer; best city references. Jeanne, 158 West 28th St., in store.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French and German; good seamstress; or maid for growing children; best reference. Miss E. Putz, 271 7th Av., second floor.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly competent in all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; willing to assist in light chamberwork. 46 East 41st St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Protestant woman; a good hairdresser and dressmaker; experienced traveler; best city reference. 246 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By French woman; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; first-class city references; wages, $20. M. B., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady desires a position for her maid. 214 Madison Av., between 10 and 12 o'clock, Thursday and Friday, present employer's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German; good dressmaker, hairdresser; also good nurse to invalid; city reference. 861 Cauldwell Av., care of Mrs. Darius.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French Protestant; good hairdresser, seamstress, and packer; willing and obliging; best reference. S. J. S., 245 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young lady speaking French, English, and German, as lady's maid; best references. F. Schiedle, 114 East 18th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne as lady's maid; newly arrived; in American family. Parisian, 158 West 21st St.

MAID.—By refined North German as maid to elderly lady, or to take full charge of house and children; excellent seamstress. M. M., Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID OR WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as maid to growing children or as waitress in an American family; good city references. 329 East 46th St.

MAID.—By a young woman as maid; could assist lady in housekeeping duties; accustomed to the management of a large household; highest references. E. K., 222 West 35th St.

MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—Has lived in first-class families; very obliging; first-class references. 672 8th Av.

MAID.—By an intelligent English maid; offers her services to lady going to Europe for Winter; passing through England preferred. 270 Madison Av.

MAID.—By American woman to care for invalid lady or child; good reader, writer, and sewer; best reference. H., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By a reliable woman to wait on an invalid lady; will do up-stairs work or any kind of sewing; best of reference. C. B., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR WAIT ON DELICATE lady; good reference. 217 West 21st St.

MAID.—By a French maid for a young miss; good seamstress; good reference. 240 West 39d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city reference. 783 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl; thoroughly neat and competent; laundrywork alone; excellent city reference. A. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as competent laundress in a private family; willing and obliging; three years' reference. Call at present employer's, 11 East 63d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with chamberwork last of week. Thursday, 229 West 67th St.; Mahony's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady desires a place for excellent laundress; does up shirts very well. Call, Thursday and Friday, after 10 o'clock, at 36 West 10th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as competent laundress in private family; best city reference from present employer. M. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as first-class laundress in all its branches; best of city reference. 254 West 32d St., care of Mrs. McCoy.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 331 East 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 9 West 50th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; ladies' and families' washing; 75 cents per dozen up; references. Mrs. Pottinger, 644 2d Av., two flights, back.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork last of the week; city references; lady can be seen. D. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years' good reference from last employer. 151 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish girl as competent laundress; has good city reference. F. F., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in private family; present employer can be seen. 414 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as laundress and chambermaid in small private family. 555 9th Av. K. F.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class city reference. 209 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; good reference. Call, two days, 125 West 24th St.; third bell.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; can be highly recommended. K. Shields, 252 West 26th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city reference. Magner, 351 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. H., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman in private family; good reference. 232 West 20th St.; ring three times.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city reference. 357 West 37th St., Leaven's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; has excellent references from first-class family. L. D., Box 201 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in private family; first-class city reference. 132 East 43d St.; ring Tucker's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 332 East 76th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A lady highly recommends her intelligent American Protestant; thoroughly efficient and kind; eight years' reference; American family preferred; no cards. 138 West 49th St.; ring first bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's or child's nurse; competent to take entire charge and raise on bottle; good seamstress; first-class city reference. 446 West 53d St., in store.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city reference from last employer. Call, for two days, at 909 6th Av.; ring second bell.

NURSE, CHAMBERMAID, AND SEAMSTRESS.—By neat young North of Ireland Protestant; first-class references; moderate wages; city or country. 124 East 41st St.

NURSE.—By a young German lady as nurse for children not under three years in fine family; city or country; city reference. 154 East 50th St., ground floor, left.

NURSE.—By infant's nurse, or to small children; by a middle-aged German-American woman; Protestant; city reference. Nurse, care of C. M. A., 466 4th Av.

NURSE.—By a young girl of good education as nurse to an infant or grown children; five years' experience; best personal city reference. M. L., 343 West 49th St.; Kane's bell.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; six and a half years' highest city reference. 5 East 56th St.

NURSE.—By a French person, speaks no English, as maid for young ladies; willing to help with chamberwork; good seamstress; city reference. 237 West 30th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a competent girl; lately landed; take care of grown children; can give them first lessons. 64 Amsterdam Av., fourth floor, Room 11. M. M.

NURSE.—By a North German lady in refined family for one or two children and do sewing; references. F. O., Advertising Agency, 101 Washington St., Hoboken.

NURSE.—By an experienced North German to take care of a baby; willing to travel; four years' city reference. 357 West 37th St., Laven's bell.

NURSE.—By an educated young woman as competent nurse to grown children; can be recommended from present employer. Personal, Box 259 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-competent infant's or child's nurse; capable to take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. E. H., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a woman of experience as nurse to growing children; best city reference for many years' service in the above capacity. 159 West 33d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced young girl to care of one child; wait on lady or sew; no objection to traveling; highly recommended. Call, from 10 to 2, at 51 West 19th St.

NURSE.—By a young, experienced girl as nurse to baby or growing-up children; two and a half years' reference. 102 East 35th St., last employer.

NURSE.—By English Protestant woman; capable of taking full charge of infant from birth; good with bottle baby; good city reference. 11 East 24th St.

NURSE.—By a competent Protestant American for one or two children, or as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. C. K., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent middle-aged French nurse to take entire charge of young children; best city reference. Alphonsine, Box 251 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a competent French nurse for growing children; willing and obliging; first-class reference. Pauline, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a North German girl to take full charge of a young baby in a private American family. H. Tamsen, 400 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By neat young girl to take care of children; is a nice sewer; can furnish good recommendation. J. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl, lately landed, to take care of children and do sewing. 340 East 68th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By an Irish Protestant, age 30, as infant's nurse; can take entire charge day and night; wages $20. Annie D., 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a girl as nurse and assist with chamberwork; can do plain sewing; best city reference. 2,583 3d Av., Nunn's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable young French girl as nurse; two years' good city references. 164 West 24th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a French girl; very good seamstress; first-class references. M. L., care Mrs. Casattus, 223 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl; 16; in private family; best references. M. C., 228 West 18th St., care Mrs. Foulet.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse for infant or grown children; best city reference. 973 Lexington Av.

NURSE.—By experienced Frenchwoman as nurse for grown-up children, or as maid; best city reference. 821 6th Av.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent nurse; can take entire charge of children; willing to travel. 131 West 71st St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a Parisian nurse for growing children; willing and obliging; references; call to-day. Plumereau, 112 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for growing children and do chamberwork; willing and obliging. A. N., 466 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young German girl who speaks Italian and English as nurse to a child or maid to young lady; good city references. 313 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By a North German girl as nurse for infant; Protestant. M. Scholk, care of Mrs. Glaser, 130 Cannon St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl to take care of children; can furnish good reference. L. B., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a girl; assist with chamberwork, 322 West 14th St., present employer's.

NURSE.—By a young girl as experienced nurse; good city reference. 221 East 45th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—By a French girl; for grown children; willing and obliging. Bunout, 27 Union Square.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as seamstress; good dressmaker; willing to assist with light chamberwork or children. E. S., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By American Protestant to do plain sewing and assist in household duties; good home in preference to high salary; references. C. P. M., 821 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young German girl as good seamstress; willing to wait on a lady or care for a growing child; no objection to travel. Present employer's, 109 West 57th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly understands all kinds of family sewing, embroidering, and fancy work; no objections to the country; first-class references. 614 3d Av., near 40th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant French girl as seamstress, assisting with chamberwork, or nurse for grown children. C. M., care of Mlle. Emrard, 455 4th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress by the day; does all kinds of family sewing, finishing dresses, repairing, and alterations. Davis, 463 8th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress and to do little chamberwork in private family. 163 West 60th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a Swedish girl as seamstress; willing to assist with chamberwork; or

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Results of Auction Sales Yesterday Rather Disappointing.

The crowded auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday looked as though a resumption of active trading in real estate had set in. But, when business was started, it was seen that most of those present came with no intention of bidding, but simply to see what kind of prices would prevail. The results, as a whole, were disappointing. There was an absence of life about the bidding, and in many instances no adequate bid could be obtained.

Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. offered eleven distinct parcels. What were not adjourned were bought by persons in interest. Thus the four-story brick store building, 94 Wall Street, 21.8 by 51.3 by 21.5 by 51.1, which is mortgaged for about $21,000, was bought by W. T. Richmond for $22,000. The sale was under foreclosure, and was said to have been ordered to perfect title.

The same auctioneers sold, under foreclosure, for $26,862.40, to Mark Samuels, the plaintiff in the action, 123 Clinton Street, west side, between Broome and Delancey Streets, five-story brick tenement, with store, 20.9 by 100. The judgment was for over $8,000, and the bid was $750 less.

Two of the Henry Street four-story tenements out of the four announced by the same auctioneers were put up for sale, under foreclosure. They are numbered 211 and 213 and are on the north side, beginning 24 feet east of Clinton Street. On each was due $29,865, and each brought $500 more, the plaintiff, David N. Zeman, being the purchaser.

The same firm offered, under foreclosure, the five-story stone flat, with stores, 270 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 25 by 100.11 by 16.10 by 8.10½ by 103.7. The plaintiffs, James Gordon Bennett and another, as trustees, bought the property for $29,000.

The tenement, 622 Greenwich Street, and two full lots on the east side of West End Avenue, 50 feet north of West Ninety-eighth Street, offered by Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, were bid in, the first at $32,500 and the other at $12,750. The three-story stone-front dwelling, 159 West Ninety-third Street, 15 by 86.8, with rights in Apthorp Lane, was withdrawn on a bid of $15,900.

Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, under foreclosure, for $11,500, to Charles A. Grant, the three-story stone-front dwelling, 269 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 15 by 99.11.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, in partition, for $15,000, to L. Rinaldo, the four-story brick flat, 1,201 Lexington Avenue, east side, 82.2 feet south of Eighty-second Street, 20 by 70. They also sold, for $6,200, the four-story tenement, 434 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 19.6 by 100.11, to George Ketterer. This property rents for $600.

The two-story attic and basement brick and frame house, 666 Water Street, between Jackson and Scammel Streets, offered by the same auctioneers, was bid in at $9,500.

Mr. G. R. Katzenmayer sold, by trustee's order, for $12,750, to C. W. Luyster, 441 West Thirteenth Street, north side, 225 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.1½.

The sale, by Messrs. H. V. Harnett & Co., at the Real Estate Exchange, of 89 Ninth Avenue and 1,843 Third Avenue, was adjourned to Oct. 25.

Messrs. Blakely & Dodd have sold for Mrs. Georgiana Hardy the flat and store building at the southwest corner of Waverley Place and Tenth Street, 23 by 85, for $50,000.

To-day's auction sales of real estate are all in legal proceedings, and will take place at 111 Broadway. The list follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William H. Deady, referee, West One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 103.0⅝ by 25.0 1-6 by 102.1⅞, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame in rear. Due on judgment $3,050.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schloeder, referee, 229 and 231 West Forty-second Street, north side, 400 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37.6 by 100.5, five-story stone-front flat. Due on judgment, $5,000.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, two lots on north side of Spofford Avenue, 200 feet west of Brown Avenue, each 25 by 100.

By James S. McQuillen, of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, J. J. Adams, referee, 221 West Forty-ninth Street, north side, 165 feet west of Broadway, 25 by 100.5, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,325.

New Buildings and Alterations.

Plans were filed in the Building Department yesterday for the following new buildings and alterations:

By Alexander A. Jordan of 17 East Eighty-ninth Street, for a five-story brick flat-house at 149 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, $16,000.

By Meyer Baum, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement on the southwest corner of Bayard and Chrystie Streets, $1,200.

By Peter Vogel, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling on the east side of Brook Avenue, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Chrystie St, 90; George Shrady and another to Archibald Shrady.....$5,000
Piers 16, 17, and 18 East River; Abraham S. Underhill to Anna M. Underhill.....28,000
Mercer St, 231; Benedict A. Klein and another to Joseph L. Buttenweiser.....90,000
Same property; J. L. Buttenweiser to B. A. Klein and another.....90,000
14th st, 231 East; Marvin S. Buttles and another to Anna E. Packard and another.....25,000
31st St, 369 West; Matilde R. De Gonzalez and another to Charles P. Kryder.....13,000
31st st, 124; Niels Hansen and others to Sarah A. Reuter.....30,000
79th St, s s, 18.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x76.8; Herman Schwerin and another to Hanna Wolfe.....1
95d St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Abram Devendorf and another to Richard C. Vath.....1
Same property; Richard C. Vath and another to David Richle.....1
West End Av, e s, 23.2 ft s of 86th St, 19x80; Samuel Colcord and another to Cornelius Valentine.1
70th St, s s, 276 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.6; B. Havanagh and wife to Henry P. Dormus.....36,250
1st Av, e s, 30 ft n of 49th St, 18x80.10; S. C. Most, executor, to Mary S. Smith.....12,000
115th St, 91 and 123 West; Roman Koehler to William F. Mittendorf.....43,750
123d St, n s, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Edward C. O'Brien, referee, to Joseph O. Brown, executor, &c.....18,000
Mott Av, e s, 50 ft n of lands of Henry I. Morris and J. L. Mott, 25x108; B. F. Bernstein to H. J. Bernstein.....7,500
Mott Av, e s, 180 ft s of 149th St, 25x108; T. Nixon to Harriet I. Nixon.....1
150th St, n s, 234.3 ft e of Morris Av, 14x118.4; Katharina Drechel to Philip A. Moore and wife.1

Recorded Mortgages.

Bird, Edmund, and wife to George Cromwell; e s of Lexington Av, s of 109th St, 2 years, (two mortgages).....$4,000
Drumm, Anna M., to M. J. Walker; n s of 144th St, e of 3d Av, 3 years.....25,000
Fay, Michael, and others to John M. Knox and others; w s of Forsyth St, n of Canal St, 2 years.....30,000
Green, Selina, and another to Louis Michaels and others; n s of Broome St, e of Varick St.....1,600
Gallo, Angelo, and wife to Charles W. Truslow, trustee; e s of Mulberry St, n of Spring St, 3 years.....25,000
Holbrook, Hannah F. C., to John Bigelow and others; n s of 37th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years.....25,000
Johannsen, Frederick O., and another to Ella L. Dorsett; e s of Simpson St, s of Lyon St, demand.....1,300
Klein, Benedict A., and wife to Lily W. Churchill, trustee, w s of Mercer St, s of West 3d St, 5 years.....55,000
Kuper, Charles P., to Matilde R. De Gonzalez; n s of 31st St, e of 9th Av, 1 year.....9,000
Lane, George, and another to David McDowell; s s of 122d St, e of 3d Av, 3 years.....4,000
McLaughlin, Thomas, and wife to William Hall's Sons; Park Av, n w corner of 66th St, 1 year.....16,000
O'Connell, Timothy T., and another to L. J. Phelps; n s of 151st St, w of 10th Av, 1 year.....739

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

76th St and Western Boulevard, s w corner; Henry Weller against George Meyer, owner and contractor.....$4,150
Same property; Frank Weunemer against same.707
113th St and 8th Av, s e corner; Henry Ratz & Son against William A. Murray, owner and contractor.....125
Kemble St, n s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100; Alexande Valnegriagainst J. S. McDowell, owner and contractor.....40
92d st, 121 and 123 East; Alexander Wehle against L. S. Friedberger, owner; N. Conforti, contractor.....230
149th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; David Miller against Andrew T. Judge, owner and contractor.....1,900
Daly Av, w s, 195 ft s of Samuel St, 50 ft front; John Lanzer against Christian Hohner, owner; Frank Breiner, contractor.....600
9d Av, 669; Jacob Reis against H. Buchtenkerch, owner; James F. Reilly, contractor.....210
d Av, 485; J. & P. McNally against Louis J. Rosendorff, owner and contractor.....1,950
Madison St, 327; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, against Jacob Weinstein, owner; Morris Margovitz, contractor.....1,950
6th St, s s, 258 ft w of Park Av, 25 ft front; Richt Brothers against Cortello & McManus, owners and contractors.....445

Nyack and Northern.

There was a hearing before Attorney General Rosendale in Albany yesterday on the application of some of the stockholders of the Nyack and Northern Railroad for the State to begin an action for the dissolution of the company and the appointment of a receiver. William H. Safford appeared for the petitioners, and Gen. Wager Swayne appeared for the company. Mr. Safford claimed that deceit had been used by certain officials of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey in obtaining control of the Nyack and Northern. The Attorney General decided to hold the case open for the present, in the meantime giving the stockholders an opportunity to commence an action for redress against their alleged deceivers.

A German Schooner Wrecked.

NASSAU, N. P., Oct. 18.—The German schooner Vera Cruz, from Laguna de Terminos, Mexico, for Hamburg, was wrecked on Grand Bahama Island on Oct. 12. Her first and second mates and the cook were drowned. The cargo is now being salved.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army News.

A BOARD OF SURVEY, to consist of Major Frank H. Phipps, Ordnance Department; Major Edward B. Williston, Third Artillery, and Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, is appointed to fix the responsibility for the damaged condition of subsistence supplies received by Col. Thomas C. Sullivan at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. F. H. Hardie, Third Cavalry, thirteen days' extension; Capt. E. F. Gardner, Medical Department, fourteen days' extension; Capt. Samuel M. Swigert, Second Cavalry, one month's further extension.

INFANTRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Eighteenth Infantry are ordered: Lieut. Frederic D. Evans, from Company G to Company H, Lieut. George D. Moore from Company H to Company G.

LIEUT. ROBERT S. WOODSON, Assistant Surgeon at Fort McPherson, Ga., will return to Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Navy News.

THE CRUISER COLUMBIA returned to Cramps' shipyards, at Philadelphia, yesterday morning after a successful unofficial trial trip. It maintained a speed of 21 2-10 knots per hour during the trial, a half knot in excess of the Government's requirements.

THE COMMANDER OF THE GUNBOAT PETREL has reported to the Navy Department that his vessel sailed from Bering Sea on Oct. 3, to rejoin the Asiatic squadron. Yokohama will be the Petrel's address.

LIEUT. W. E. SAFFORD is ordered to examination for promotion. Passed Assistant Paymaster L. C. Kerr is detached from Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard and ordered to the Independence.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	6 16	Sun sets	5 14
Moon sets	12 00		

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	1 55	Gov. Isl	2 12	Hell Gate	4 05
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	2 20	Gov. Isl	2 36	Hell Gate	4 29

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	8 00	Gov. Isl	8 32	Hell Gate	10 00
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	8 38	Gov. Isl	9 19	Hell Gate	10 47

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 19.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Didam, Rotterdam	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Madiana, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	2:00 P M
Russia, Hamburg	.....	2:00 P M

FRIDAY, OCT. 20.

Camden, Puerto Rico	2:00 P M	4:00 P M
Hiquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Adirondack, Kingston	10:00 A M	12:00 M
Circassia, Glasgow	12:00 M	2:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P M
Ems, Bremen	4:00 A M	7:00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool	11:00 A M	2:00 P M
Island, Christiansand	10:30 A M	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	.....
La Touraine, Havre	9:00 A M	12:00 M
Lisbonense, Para	1:00 A M	.....
Manitoba, London	.....	.....
Obdam, Rotterdam	.....	1:30 P M
Orizaba, Havana	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Prins Willem II., Curacoa	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Suevia, Hamburg	.....	7:00 A M

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

Havel, Bremen	.....	9:00 A M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 19.—Caribbee, St. Croix. Croma, Dundee, Oct. 5; Grecian Prince, Gibraltar, Oct. 1; Hesperia, Gibraltar, Oct. 5; Olinda, Lisbon, Oct. 3; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Oct. 12.

DUE OCT. 20.—Alsatia, Gibraltar, Oct. 7.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.—Campania, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Cienfuegos, Nassau, Oct. 17; City of Para, Colon, Oct. 13; Gallileo, Hull, Oct. 7.

SUNDAY, OCT. 22.—Alaska, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Furnessia, Glasgow, Oct. 12; La Champagna, Havre, Oct. 14; Orinoco, Bermuda, Oct. 19; Persian Monarch, London, Oct. 7.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.—Berlin, Southampton, Oct. 14; Elbe, Bremen, Oct. 15; Muriel, St. Kitts, Oct. 16; Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 19.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.—Cuba, Liverpool, Oct. 14; Mobile, London, Oct. 13; State of California, Glasgow, Oct. 14; Westernland, Antwerp, Oct. 14.

Arrived—New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

SS El Paso, Gardner, New-Orleans, with mdse to A. T. Van Sickle.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Pouson, Rotterdam Oct. 5 via Boulogne, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 45 A M.

SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Oct. 11 via Queenstown, with mdse and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 5 20 A M.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Reimers, Hamburg Oct. 3, in ballast to Gustavus Hoye. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A M.

SS Oural, (Belg.,) Deveries, Antwerp Oct. 1, in ballast to George Handerbrook. Arrived at the Bar at midnight.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) Jungst, Bremen via Southampton Oct. 10, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 10 A M.

SS Rhyniand, (Belg.,) Mills, Antwerp, Oct. 7, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 25 A M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott, Hull Sept. 30 via Boston, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS City of Alexandria, Hoffman, Matanzas, &c. Oct. 16, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS Argyll, (Br.,) Williamson, Yokohama, &c., July 19, with mdse to Carter, Macy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 30 A M.

SS Madrileno, (Span.,) Arrandaigo, Calbaren, &c., Oct. 4, with sugar to order—vessel to C. P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

SS Inchulva, (Br.,) Jameson, Liverpool, Leghorn, &c., Aug. 30, with mdse to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11 30 A M.

SS Laughton, (Br.,) Moon, Bremen Sept. 27, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A M.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Scheel, Stettin Oct. 4 via Helsingborg, &c., with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P M.

WIND—9 30 P M at Sandy Hook, SE, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Britannic, for Liverpool; Paris, for Southampton; Friesland, for Antwerp; Zaandam, for Amsterdam; City of Washington, for Havana; Weser, for Naples; Lieboneuse, for Para; Wyanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; Nashcochee, for Savannah; Monomoy, for Savannah; Colorado, for Galveston; Seminole, for Charleston and Jacksonville.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Maverick, for Boston.

Spoken.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) from New-York for Glasgow, was spoken yesterday in lat 43 07, lon 59 50.

Bark Nova Scotia, from New-York for London, was spoken Oct. 16 in lat 40 20, lon 65 36.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—SS American, (Dutch,) Capt Voege, from Manzanilla Oct. 12 for New-York, passed Dover to-day.

SS Lydian Monarch, (Br.,) Capt. Morgan, from New-York Oct. 5 for London, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS St. Andrew's Bay, (Br.,) Capt. Whitburn, from New-York Sept. 23 via Newport News for Fred Wilkinson, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Bronwer, from New-York Oct. 4 for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Oct. 7 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Hungaria, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhn, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Laugen, from Swinemunde, sld. from Shields for New-York Oct. 16.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Hubbelrath, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from New-York Oct. 5, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Rindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Hull yesterday.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Gregory, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Pernambuco yesterday.

SS Giles, (Br.,) Capt. Fortay, from New-York Sept. 30 for Boulog, arr. at Algiers yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Sept. 30, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Marenzo, (Br.,) Capt. Bingham, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Gravesend to-day.

SS Melbourne (Br.,) sld. from Santos for New-York to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18.—North German Lloyd SS Spree, Capt. Willigerod, from New-York, arr. here at noon to-day, and proceeded for Bremen.

American Line SS New-York, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York, arr. here at 12 55 P M to-day.

GENOA, Oct. 19.—North German Lloyd SS Fulda, Capt. Thalenhorst, sld. hence for New-York at 10 A M to-day.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON COLUMBIA HEIGHTS.

The private residence No. 96 Columbia Heights, formerly owned by Moses S. Beach, will be sold at public auction at Kerigan's Auction Rooms, No. 18 Willoughby St., on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon.

The lot is 28.9x150, running through to Furman St. The house is 57 feet deep, is brownstone, three stories, and contains twenty-one rooms. It is in good condition, with the best sanitary plumbing. It commands a view of the river and bay, and is in an unsurpassed location for a gentleman's residence.

City Real Estate for Sale.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, CORNER 108TH ST.—Detached villa, lot 50x100; fresh artistic decorations; immediate possession; perfect condition; much below cost; small payment; low interest; equivalent to renting. Send for descriptive circular. ATLAS IMPROVEMENT CO., 18 Broadway.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE.

An abstract is worthless as a protection.

It is a mere opinion based on such facts as the examiner has happened to learn relating to the title.

6.

It is what the owners of thirty-two of the pieces of property referred to in the following note from the papers of September 26th, obtained when they bought their lots. The thirty-third owner had insured his title with this company. His suit is defended by this company at its own cost, and if the plaintiff is successful, this company will pay the damages. The other thirty-two owners are defending their own suits at heavy expense to themselves, and if defeated will have to pay the judgments out of their own pockets.

Real Estate Notes.

"Elsworth L. Striker is the complainant in thirty-three suits which have been brought in the Supreme Court to recover interests in as many pieces of property formerly belonging to the old Striker-Hopper farm in the neighborhood of Fiftieth St. and Ninth Ave. He claims an interest in this property as heir of General Striker, who owned the land early in the present century. The complaints in these suits were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $2,701,084.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

JERE. JOHNSON'S REAL ESTATE

FOUR RAPID TRANSIT LINES

RUN TO

MORRIS PARK,

SOLD BY ORDER OF WM. ZIEGLER, ESQ., AND JUST TWO MILES BEYOND BROOKLYN.

MORRIS PARK IS SPLENDIDLY DEVELOPED. THERE ARE ELEGANT SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES, AND HUNDREDS OF HOUSES RIGHT ON THE PROPERTY ITSELF. NO NUISANCES OR DRAWBACKS.

LOTS FROM $200 APIECE UP,

PAYABLE MONTHLY, OR 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR ALL CASH. ALL TITLES INSURED.

COMPLIMENTARY PASSES FOR

THE ATLANTIC AV. "RAPIDS," THE THROUGH TRAINS ON THE LONG ISLAND R. R. OR THE RICHMOND HILL LINE OF THE BROOKLYN CITY R. R. ALL PASSES GOOD ANY DAY.

Maps, free passes, and additional information from JERE. JOHNSON, JR., 60 Liberty St., New-York, and 189 and 191 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate at Auction.

IN SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—EFFE V. V. KNOX, plaintiff, against GERTRUDE W. DODD, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, distant two hundred and thirty-seven (237) feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence southerly, parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line nineteen (19) feet; thence northerly again parallel with Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue, part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen (19) feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises are now known as Number 120 West Eighty-first Street, being the same premises conveyed to the said Gertrude W. Dodd by Marie H. Woodward and husband; subject to a first mortgage of twenty thousand dollars and interest.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1893.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

KNOX & WOODWARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York.—JANE OAKES and WILLIAM A. OAKES as executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM OAKES, deceased, plaintiffs, against CARRIE S. KENNEDY and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above entitled action on the tenth day of May, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, 1893, at twelve o'clock noon, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Eighty-first Street, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of said Eighty-first Street, distant four hundred and fourteen feet and six inches westerly from the northwesterly corner of Ninth Avenue and Eighty-first Street; running thence westerly, along the northerly side of Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence northerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly and along said centre line of the block and parallel with Eighty-first Street, nineteen feet and six inches; thence southerly, parallel with Ninth Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-first Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29th, 1893.

ALEXANDER T. GOODWIN, Referee.

HENRY L. SPRAGUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 146 Broadway, New-York City.

EAST END AVENUE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—SUSAN DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against LOUISA HUBER, CHARLES HENRY HUBER, et al., defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of October, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of November, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 19th Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, formerly Avenue B, distant one hundred and twenty-seven feet eight inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street with the westerly side of East End Avenue; running thence westerly, parallel with Eighty-second Street and for part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight feet; thence southerly, parallel with East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches; thence easterly, parallel with Eighty-second Street, ninety-eight feet, to the westerly side of East End Avenue, and thence northerly, along the westerly side of East End Avenue, twenty-five feet six inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1893.

WILLIAM M. HOES, Referee.

FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Times Building, N. Y. City.

o15-2aw3w M&Th&s6

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

West 39th St., near 5th Ave.

A handsome four-story brownstone residence, suitable for private family, club, or physician. Rent, $3,000. Possession.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 22-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND basement dwelling, with butler's pantry extension; parquet floor and tiled bathrooms; elegantly decorated; gas fixtures; rent, $2,000; near Central Park and Elevated Station. Inquire 170 West 80th St., or GEO. E. SCHICK, 92 Liberty St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

VAN DYKE STUDIOS.

North skylight, north window light, steam heat, hot and cold water, elevator, baths, and closets; rents, $360 to $500 per annum; short block from Fine Arts Society Building.

ANDREW LESTER'S SONS, 56th St. and 8th Av.

Boarders Wanted.

1—PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT SUNNY, square, handsomely-furnished bedroom, with reception room as parlor, to one or two adults; references exchanged; first-class central location. Address A. A., 106 West 42d St.

1—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Murray Hill—Large, handsome second floor; singly or en suite; excellent board; reference.

22D ST., 26 WEST.—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, for small family; board optional; references.

26 WEST 91ST ST., NEAR PARK AND L STATION.—Handsome second floor; private bath, dressing rooms, closets; excellent table; parlor dining; select, healthful location; everything comfortable and homelike; suitable for small family or party of two or three.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Desirable rooms, handsomely furnished, with board; also room for gentleman; references exchanged.

43D ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome large and hall rooms, separate or together, with excellent board; references.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—Pleasant, sunny front rooms; ample closets; reasonable.

47TH ST., 28 EAST, CORNER MADISON AV.—Second floor, four rooms, with private bath, with board; reference.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

49TH ST., 37 WEST.—With board, large and small rooms; second and third floors; references.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Two large rooms, (fourth floor;) also two sunny hall rooms; board; references.

76TH ST., 65 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms; single or en suite; superior table; board optional; references exchanged.

115 WEST 48TH ST.—A private family offer, with board, a desirable sunny room to a gentleman.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, BLOCK FROM STATION.—Cheerful front sunny rooms in private French family; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Very desirable third-floor front room; large closets; also hall room; references.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a handsomely-furnished second floor, private bath room, first-class central location, to couple or two adults; references exchanged. Address M. E., 106 West 42d St.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED LARGE AND small rooms; board optional. Corner of 92d St. and Central Park West.

MADISON AV. CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH ST.—Handsome rooms, en suite or singly; private bath if desired.

Furnished Rooms.

5TH AV., 568.—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms; all conveniences.

43 WEST 18TH ST.—Handsome apartments; private bath; meals if desired; first-class parties; gentlemen preferred.

56TH ST., 201 WEST.—Elegantly-furnished, sunny front rooms; en suite or singly; owner; references exchanged.

125 EAST 10TH ST.—Large, sunny front room, ample closets, heat, running water; private house; gentlemen.

245 WEST 11TH ST.—Private family will let large sunny front and hall rooms; references; gentlemen.

324 EAST 30TH ST.—A large furnished room on second floor to let; gentlemen only.

THE BURLINGTON.

West 30th St., near 5th Av. Handsome furnished apartment to let. Meals à la carte.

Excursions.

LAST POPULAR EXCURSION

VIA

Pennsylvania Railroad

TO

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Only $18 to Chicago and Return.

SATURDAY, OCT. 21.

Assured Features of the Excursion:

1st.—The train will consist of the company's best standard Eastlake finished passenger coaches.

2d.—Special coaches will be set apart, without extra charge, for use of ladies and families.

3d.—An experienced tourist agent will accompany the party to see to their comfort en route and that they are desirably located in Chicago.

4th.—ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE TRAIN.

5th.—The train, which leaves New-York at 9:00 A. M. and Brooklyn 8:40 A. M., reaching Chicago the following noon, will pass through the Susquehanna and Juniata Valleys and over the Alleghany Mountains, affording a view of Horseshoe Curve, Allegrippus Pass, and the Pack Saddle by daylight, and through the coke and natural gas regions in the early evening.

6th.—Return coupons will be accepted for passage in coaches only on all regular trains except the Pennsylvania Limited and Keystone Express. Tickets will also be good to return in coaches on the latter train on payment of $2 extra fare.

Manhattan Day at The Fair.

Under our Special Arrangements with all Trunk Lines, tickets over every route can be obtained at lowest rates at our offices.

261 & 1225 Broadway

Pullman accommodation at regular rates, on all Trains, by all routes, can also be obtained. Also reliable information regarding HOTELS at Chicago.

Three special parties will leave New-York on Oct. 23, Oct. 30, and Nov. 20, respectively, for the principal resorts of California, the first party spending ONE WEEK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. Illustrated programmes free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON

261 and 1225 Broadway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Renaissance,

43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.,

Several apartments, furnished and unfurnished, for rent.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"

1,037 AND 1,038 FIFTH AV., CORNER 86TH ST.

ONE ELEGANT OUTSIDE APARTMENT TO LET; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; ELEVATORS AND STEAM HEAT.

C. W. FUESS, Supt.,

ON THE PREMISES.

THE IROQUOIS.

EXTRA LARGE, LIGHT, SEVEN-ROOM FLATS. Bath, private hall, steam heat; private-house block; adjoining Central Park; elevated 93d St. station; one handsomely furnished. 79 West 91st St.

BUY A WHITE AND BRASS BEDSTEAD FOR your new home. "We make them" from $5 up. They are clean, strong, elegant, inexpensive. We also make springs, mattresses, pillows, &c. INTERNATIONAL BEDSTEAD AND BEDDING COMPANY, 35 West 14th St.

City Flats To Let—Furnished.

FAMILY GOING ABROAD WILL LET handsomely-furnished apartment; unusual chance for one wishing elegant, refined home. E. MILLER, 200 West 57th St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—A— ST. CATHARINE APARTMENT HOUSE, Madison Av. and 53d St.

TO LET.

One elegant suite of 10 rooms, two servants' rooms and laundry; has a direct and unobstructed exterior view of 220 feet; the suite comprises the entire floor; the cabinetwork and decorations are not surpassed by any house in the city. Also a similar suite of 10 rooms. Particulars on premises, from J. D. BROOKS, Superintendent.

A. ST. LORENZ,

72D ST., BETWEEN PARK AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Family apartment house, with hotel service, recently built, with all modern improvements, electric light, steam heat, &c., high class in all its appointments. Dining room on top floor, with superior table d'hôte. Desirable apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Suites of four to seven rooms, with steam heat, bath, electric light, and service, $60 to $1,200 per annum. RICHARD MARES.

A.—THE LORING. Rents, $40 to $70.

Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.

Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

APARTMENTS IN FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, 120 East 34th St.; elevator, electric light, liveried servants. Apply on premises.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

130TH YEAR.

PREPARES BOYS FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS,

SHIPS CAN NOW COAL AT SEA

SUCCESSFUL WORKING OF AN AMERICAN INVENTION.

Philip H. Low's Device Tested by the Cruiser San Francisco and the Kearsarge—Bags of Sand Sent to the Cruiser's Deck Over a Trolley Line Two Hundred Feet Long at the Rate of Fifteen Tons an Hour—Great Advantages to War Ships, Especially in Time of War.

The navy of the United States is independent of foreign coaling stations. Honolulu and St. Nicolas Mole need no longer be urged as necessary to the welfare of the country.

To Yankee ingenuity it has been left to devise a means whereby ships, in all kinds of weather, can be coaled on the high seas. This, it was shown yesterday, can be done while the vessels engaged in coaling continue on their regular course. For the possession of such a means for coaling the navies of Europe have been searching over since steam made its advent aboard vessels of war. Great Britain's naval officials have offered inducements far and wide for a device which would meet the requirements, but not until yesterday, when an official naval board, sitting under the direction of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, viewed on the open sea the big cruiser San Francisco steaming along and receiving coal from the old Kearsarge, could it be said that the United States was independent of the necessity of purchasing foreign ground for the storage of coal.

Off the Sandy Hook Lightship the flagship San Francisco was coaled by the Kearsarge while the two vessels were 200 feet apart and steaming all the while at a speed of 4 knots an hour. Had it been necessary, this speed could have been increased to 10 knots an hour. As it was, the simple workings of the device proved so conclusively the success of the system that with the first landing of a bag of coal aboard the San Francisco the tars of the Kearsarge broke out into terrific hand clapping. Cheering they could not indulge in, but clap their hands they did with a vim.

The man to whom all credit is due is Philip H. Low, the American seaman who rigged the America's Cup defender, Vigilant. Mr. Low, himself an ex-naval officer, and his riggers fitted the device aboard the old Kearsarge, and yesterday Mr. Low, perched in the foretop of the Kearsarge, directed the sending of bag after bag of coal tumbling upon the deck of the San Francisco. As the bags shot aboard the San Francisco in quick succession, the early look of annoyance on the face of Admiral Benham at this disturbance of his flagship gradually softened, and finally there came in its place an unmistakable look of grim satisfaction.

The test of the coaling device was conducted by order of the Secretary of the Navy, Rear Admiral Benham being assigned to take charge of the work. For the purpose of testing the appliance, the San Francisco and Kearsarge were ordered to sea. Admiral Benham further convened an official board to report upon the workings of the devise. The board consisted of Commander A. S. Crowninshield, commanding the Kearsarge; Lieut. Commander E. D. F. Heald of the San Francisco, and Lieut. Charles T. Forse of the Kearsarge.

The Kearsarge steamed into the lower bay early in the morning, the San Francisco following shortly afterward. Both vessels were off Sandy Hook at noon. When well clear of the bar the Kearsarge approached under the stern of the San Francisco and by means of a cutter obtained the end of a steel hawser from the flagship. A steel pendant was at the same time passed from the Kearsarge aboard the San Francisco. The hawser to the Kearsarge was paid out astern of the San Francisco until the two vessels were little more than 200 feet apart. On the forecastle deck of the Kearsarge a couple of stout spars had been placed on ends forward of the foreyard on the port side. These spars were lashed to the foreyard and again crossheaded by a stout spar. Through a pin block pendant from the heads of the upright spars the steel trolley rope which had been passed aboard the San Francisco from the Kearsarge was led. Once aboard the San Francisco, the trolley rope led over the heads of a couple of short shear legs and was well secured forward. The trolley end aboard the Kearsarge held suspended, and traveling up and down between the two uprights, a weight of 1,640 pounds. This weight is termed the counterpoise. It permits of the slack of the trolley being taken up should at any time the rear vessel forge ahead toward the leader. Yesterday the counterpoise kept the trolley line leading between the two ships constantly taut.

On a stay running from the knightheads to the trolley at its highest point was a basket. This basket was yesterday hauled up by hand. At each haul a bag weighted with 200 pounds of sand was run to the trolley. Once aloft, the bag was slung onto a traveler such as are used for loading meat on railway cars, and the next moment the bag was running swiftly down the trolley to the deck of the San Francisco. The descent of the bags was stopped by a huge mat placed upright. As the bag neared the end of its flight a patent detacher freed it from the trolley.

The working of the device yesterday was necessarily slow, owing to the absence of a steam winch aboard the Kearsarge. Such a winch could have served in hoisting the bags up to the trolley. Colliers are usually provided with winches. A close observation showed that the average time occupied by the bags in traveling between the two ships varied from twelve seconds to fourteen seconds. An interval of one and a half minutes generally intervened between the receipt of bags aboard the San Francisco. It was pretty well shown that with the device in good working order, and with steam winches in use for hoisting the bags up to the trolley, no difficulty should be experienced in transporting fifteen tons of coal an hour from one ship to another.

The operations yesterday were conducted with only one trolley in play, but there was nothing to prevent two trolleys being worked from the Kearsarge. With two trolleys in use the San Francisco could have been coaled at the rate of thirty tons an hour.

The highest point of the trolley above the deck of the Kearsarge was a little over thirty feet. In order to insure good working the counterpoise has to be increased in weight as the distances between the ships increase. For 200 feet a 1,640-pound counterpoise suffices. For 300 feet a 1,973-pound counterpoise is necessary, and for 350 feet a weight of 2,338 pounds. For quick working a 200-foot base line is deemed the best. In exceptionally heavy weather, though, a distance of 300 feet may be desired, or even 400 feet. Yesterday the bags dropped in their flight 32 feet. For good play there should be, it is thought, a drop of 38 feet 5 inches for 300 feet, 44 feet 10 inches for 350 feet, and 51 feet 3 inches for 400 feet. At a distance of 400 feet the bags, it has been found, will traverse the trolley in 16.2 seconds.

In addition to the device for the passage of weighted bags between the two ships, the counterpoise was guarded from being accidentally carried away by a brake, which prevented it from dropping more than one-eighth of a foot. The accidental falling of the counterpoise, it was shown, could only happen in the event of the parting of the trolley. In that case, the strain would come upon the trolley, which, in all likelihood, would give way. In view, however, of the fact that the Paris and other large vessels have been successfully towed in heavy weather, it is not deemed probable that in any ordinary sea the heavy steel hawsers used by war ships to-day would be found unequal to the towing demands made upon them.

The success of the new coaling device may be said to be of national importance. The United States does not possess to-day a single coaling station of its own in foreign waters over which it has indisputable rights. Coal can be obtained at Honolulu and Samoa, but it is a question if these two stations could be depended upon in time of war. They are not defended. Great Britain possesses coaling stations the world over, but British ships up to the present have been compelled, with few exceptions, to proceed to these stations when in need of coal. A British fleet blockading New-York would be compelled to send several of its ships from time to time to Halifax or to Bermuda for coal. Heavy weather might prevail off New-York, and while British Captains might risk laying their ships alongside of a collier in smooth weather, they would not dare to do so in a seaway.

At the time of the recent threatened war in Chile United States cruisers had no coaling station in South American waters. Had it been necessary to blockade Valparaiso the question of coal would have been a most important one. As during the time of the blockades of the Southern ports during the civil war, the war ships would have been obliged to leave their stations in order to repair to smooth water to take coal from a supply ship. The working of the new coaling device yesterday demonstrated that blockading ships might remain at their posts and receive the necessary fuel in almost any kind of weather. The many schooners possessed by the United States make it possible in time of war for this Government to dispatch coal ships to appointed places of rendezvous all over the world.

In peace times war ships of all nations are often compelled to coal ship under great disadvantage. Off Montevideo, for instance, coaling is carried on almost entirely by means of small boats, lighters not daring to close in on account of the rough sea. The cruiser San Francisco still carries an ugly scar near her water line which she received when last at Montevideo from one of these lighters.

In the British naval manœuvres of 1890, the Admiralty offered special distinction to the ships which should show rapid-coaling powers. The majority of the British Captains deemed coaling at sea too hazardous to be attempted. Capt. Boyle of the Ajax was the first to attempt it in a smooth sea. In a comparative calm the following iron-clads took in coal in the open sea: Minotaur, 250 tons in 14½ hours; Iron Duke, 150 tons in 7¾ hours; Audacious, 318 tons in 20½ hours; Ajax, 310 tons in 18¼ hours; Northampton, 170 tons in 10¾ hours, and Barrosa, 28 tons in 4 hours.

The test yesterday ended a short distance eastward of Sandy Hook Lightship at 3:30 P. M. Both the San Francisco and Kearsarge anchored last night inside of the Horse Shoe in the lower bay. Aboard the flagship G. E. Kent had charge of the workings of the device.

Notwithstanding all advertisements to the contrary, the

GENUINE JAEGER UNDERWEAR,

Manufactured under the supervision of

Dr. G. Jaeger

Can be purchased, in this city, AT OUR TWO STORES ONLY.

176 FIFTH AVE., below 23d St.
153 BROADWAY, near Cortlandt St.

Our underwear is made of the finest, pure wool and of absolutely uniform standard quality. Customers must not be misled by other advertisements claiming that any goods equal to ours can be sold at lower prices.

No goods genuine without our Trade-mark, containing Dr. Jaeger's portrait.

DR. JAEGER'S SANITARY WOOLLEN SYSTEM CO.

MARSHAL MACMAHON'S FUNERAL.

The Body to be Deposited in the Vaults of St. Clothilde, Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—An enormous number of telegrams of condolence have been received by the family of Field Marshal MacMahon, who died yesterday. Included in the number are messages from President Carnot, the Count of Paris,

Marshal MacMahon.

Marshal Canrobert, Cardinal Rampolla, and Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, who telegraphs on behalf of himself and the French Army.

The preliminary funeral service will be held at noon Saturday at the Montgresson Church, the local officials attending in a body. The remains will then probably be sent to Paris and deposited temporarily in the vaults of St. Clothilde Church.

It has been decided that the public obsequies of Marshal MacMahon shall be held at the Eglise des Invalides toward the end of the month. The body was placed in the coffin last night. It remains in the church at Montcrisson. The inhabitants of the district in great numbers visited the château during the day, and many were admitted to the death chamber.

King Humbert personally telegraphed a message of condolence to Mme. MacMahon.

COLONIZATION IN BUFFALO.

The Board of Health May Spoil Some Political Plans.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—It has been known for more than a week that the First Ward was colonized extensively by men who will vote both for and against Alderman John White, in his great fight for a tenth re-election to the Board of Aldermen. Indeed, White's opponents and his supporters have made no secret of the work they have been doing. It remained for the Health Department to take some action on the matter.

Complaint was formally made to Health Commissioner Wende, and he at once sent an Inspector to look into the matter. This morning Dr. Constantine reported that, at Kilcourse's place, 133 Main Street, he found 125 lodgers registered, and fifteen double beds, two cots, and a sofa. At Corinor's Hotel, 444 Ohio Street, sixty-six persons were found to be registered. There are not accommodations for half the number. The lodging house at 33 Exchange Street was crowded badly. There were eleven sleeping rooms and eleven beds. Under these conditions fifty-three men are existing some way or another until election day.

Commissioner Wende said at noon to-day that he had instructed Inspector Constantine to make a thorough inspection of the premises complained of, and steps will be taken to enforce the lodging house ordinance. If it is rigidly enforced, the colonizers will have their trouble for their pains.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

A Fashionable Bazaar at Westchester.—A big bazaar will be held to-day and this evening in St. Peter's Parish House at Westchester in behalf of the Westchester Free Hospital. Ladies prominent in society will preside at the various booths and tables, and well-known society people from New-York have promised to drive out and invest in the several thousand articles collected during the past year. Among those who have sent for sale photographs with their autographs and have taken an interest in the bazaar are Mrs. Cleveland, Ellen Terry, Henry Irving, Richard Mansfield, Nat C. Goodwin, Marie Tempest, E. H. Sothern, and Mrs. W. H. Kendal. Music will be provided by the band from the New-York Catholic Protectory, and the Scottish dancers will give exhibitions of Highland dances. Miss Abbott has contributed 100 paintings to be sold, and New-York jewelers have sent bright objects to be taken as prizes. Among the patronesses and salesladies are Mrs. George T. Adee, Mrs. Jacob Lorillard, Mrs. F. M. Clendenin, Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mrs. Clarence Mitchell, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. John A. di Zerega, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mrs. F. D. Wissmann, Mrs. Henry A. Costa, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. William Sands, Mrs. G. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Banyer Ludlow, Miss Ellis, Miss Agnes Watson, Miss Tiffany, Miss Kate Waterbury, Miss Nellie Adee, Miss Kitty Emmet, Miss Harrington, Miss di Zerega, Miss Trina Marshall, Miss Nellie Ludlow, Miss Agnes Cooley, Miss Screven, Miss Fanshawe, Miss Sarah Ogden, and others. Miss Ellen Terry "sends her very best wishes" to the bazaar. Mr. Mansfield hopes "that the bazaar will be in every way a great success." Nat C. Goodwin wishes "every success to so worthy a charity." Henry Irving writes that he "is deeply interested in the success of the bazaar."

Recent Engagements.—An engagement has just been announced that has created as much surprise as pleasure. It is the engagement of Mrs. Robert K. Davies to Walter Germain Robinson. Mrs. Davies was Miss Edith Staples of Stapleton, S. I. Her home is at 112 East Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Robinson is from New-Orleans, and is a member of the Calumet Club. Both Mrs. Davies and Mr. Robinson are being stormed with congratulations. Although the engagement of Miss Fearn of Chicago to Seth Barton French of this city has not been announced, it is generally understood to be a fact. Miss Fearn's father was at one time United States Minister to Greece. Seth French needs no introduction. Every fashionable social centre knows him. He is a member of the Union, Racquet, Tuxedo, Metropolitan, Larchmont Yacht, New-York, Lawyers', Players, and Manhattan Clubs. His home is at 15 West Fifty-first Street.

Mrs. Sartoris Sails for England.—Mrs Nellie Grant Sartoris and her three children sailed for Europe yesterday on the Paris. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and other members of the Grant family were at the steamer to bid Mrs. Sartoris good-bye. Several beautiful floral gifts were sent to Mrs. Sartoris, including a big bunch of American roses from Gen. Furlong.

All Who May Want FURNITURE will do well to visit at once GEO. C. FLINT CO., 105 West 14th St.—*Adv.*

Finest Furniture Below Cost.

THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME to buy finest and medium grades of Furniture is now presented at the CLOSING OUT SALE OF BROCKWAY & CO.'S BANKRUPT STOCK at 39 and 41 West 23d St. (opposite Stern Brothers.)

As lease of store expires Oct. 31, entire balance of stock must be sold by that date.

Sideboards, China Cabinets, Dining Tables, Dining Chairs in sets (Tapestry, Leather and Cane), Side Tables, Parlor Suites, Chamber Suites, Library Suites in tapestry and leather, Library Tables, Bookcases, Chiffonieres, Dressing Tables, Cheval Glasses, Gilt Cabinets, Onyx Cabinets, Music Cabinets, Fancy Tables, Verni-Martin Cabinets, Crystal Cabinets, Card Tables, Piano Chairs and Stools, Wall Mirrors in Silvered Glass and Gilt, Wardrobes, Wall Panels (hand painted), Hanging Cabinets, Writing Desks, Pedestals in Onyx and Wood, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Fancy Chairs, Hall Chairs in wood and leather, Hall Stands and Glasses, Venetian Hall Chairs, Folding Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads,

And hundreds of other pieces,

All from 30 to 60 per cent. Below Regular Prices.

Absolutely no old stock. Everything new within the past nine months.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

39-41 West 23d Street,
(Opposite Stern Bros.)

KOETTING SAFE IN JAIL.

Six Indictments Said to Have Been Found Against the Ex-Cashier.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Grand Jury is believed to have returned at least six indictments to-day against John B. Koetting, ex-cashier of the South Side Savings Bank.

Koetting was brought back to this city early this morning from Monterey, Mexico. This is the second time he has been caught,

John B. Koetting.

after leaving the city, and he is not likely to get another chance to run away. He now occupies a cell in the jail.

He claims that he was taken sick at Monterey, and was, therefore, unable to be in court when his case was set for trial, and that he had no intention of forfeiting his bail. He made no resistance to returning, and came back voluntarily with Mr. Kopmeier, his brother-in-law, and Deputy Sheriff Lacy.

Obelisk Has a Gilded Cap.

The ancient obelisk in Central Park now wears a cap of gold. In accordance with a vote of the Park Commissioners the cap was placed on it yesterday. It required considerable skill and delicate handling to get the burnished top piece in position. It was first placed in a wooden frame. Around the obelisk and reaching to its apex was a scaffold, on which a derrick was rigged. Through the eighty-four feet of space the golden cap, which weighs eighty pounds, was carefully lifted, and when the ropes were slackened, it slid over the apex, a perfect fit. It is four feet, seven and a half inches in height, and it was the intention of its designer, Mr. Caffall, that it should, in size and fit, be similar to the one which crowned the weather-worn needle in the days when the Bible was being made. It does not, however, completely cover the apex, which is eight feet high, while from a clearly marked line it is evident that the original top piece was seven feet four inches.

Emma Goldman Begins Her Sentence.

Emma Goldman, the fiery little Anarchist, who was sentenced on Monday to imprisonment for a year for taking part in an unlawful assembly in Union Square Aug. 21, was taken to Blackwell's Island yesterday. To put a quick stop to any demonstration which her friends might make at the prison, detectives and policemen in citizen's clothes guarded the Tombs entrance. The woman was taken to the East Twenty-sixth Street Ferry in the Black Maria. She sat on the driver's seat between two Deputy Sheriffs. She will work in the sewing department.

Distressing Accident to a Child's Corpse.

Ethel, the five-year-old daughter of William Sherman, an ex-priest, of 1,623 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died last Thursday. In the evening, while the body was left alone in a room, the drapery caught fire from burning candles. Mr. Sherman discovered the flames and extinguished them, but not until the child's right side had been burned. No report was made of the incident at the time, and it was by accident that Police Superintendent Campbell heard of it on Tuesday. He ordered a special report of the matter to be made to him.

Collector Kerwin Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Secretary Carlisle to-day received the resignation of Michael Kerwin, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New-York. He accepted it, to take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

BLACK GOODS,
(Second Floor.)

We have just received another invoice of 47-inch, Black Hop Sacking, English make, in different designs.

Also, three qualities, 23-inch, Plain Black Silk-and-Wool Bengaline, French manufacture, to be closed out:

$1.00 per yard, reduced from $1.75;
$1.10 per yard, reduced from $2.00;
$1.25 per yard, reduced from $2.25.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

SHOES

Many years' experience teaches us that standard goods are more economical, especially for

WINTER WEAR

than so-called cheap articles.

We are now furnishing the former at very moderate prices.

ALEXANDER,
6th Av. & 23d St., N. Y.

NECKWEAR.

44c.

Seems a low figure, but we give you a Dollar Scarf. We manufacture all we sell.

See Our Display Windows.

Our **10c.** *Collar &* **11c.** *Cuffs are acknowledged as good as any sold at 25c.*

At both stores.
Catalogue mailed free.

EUGENE R. PEYSER.
383 BROADWAY,
Near White St.,
123 AND 125 FULTON ST.,
Bet. Nassau and William Sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Cutlery, China, and Glass, Eddy Refrigerators.

LEWIS & CONGER,
130 & 132 West 42d Street.

Registered Trade Mark.

Durability

Webster defines as "the power of resisting agents or influences which tend to cause changes, decay, or dissolution."

It's just possible he was thinking of the effects of time and the laundress on the household linen when he wrote that definition, for only such linens as possess durability can resist these for any considerable time.

We invite attention to our line of Dutch Linen Sheetings, (a fresh importation of which has just been received,) which, in addition to their other good qualities, possess that of DURABILITY to an exceptional degree.

70 inches wide, 80c., 90c., $1.00, and $1.25 per yard.
80 " " 85c., 95c., and $1.15 per yard.
90 " " $1.00, $1.15, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard.

We can confidently recommend these as goods which will in every way give lasting satisfaction.

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO.,
THE LINEN STORE,
14 West 23d St.

A STATUE OF WILLIAM I.

Unveiled at Bremen by the Reigning Emperor of Germany.

BREMEN, Oct. 18.—The statue of Emperor William I., grandfather of the present Emperor, erected in this city, was unveiled to-day. Emperor William, who traveled in a special train, arrived here at 10:50 A. M. The railway station was handsomely decorated. His Majesty was welcomed to the city by Dr. Pauli, the Burgomaster, who awaited his coming at the head of the other municipal authorities. The Emperor, who was attired in the uniform of the Leib Hussars, entered a carriage and was driven to the statue, which he inspected. The streets were decorated in honor of his Majesty's visit, and the crowds lining the route cheered him heartily as he passed along.

A guard of honor was posted in front of the canopy surmounting the statue. The ceremonies opened with the singing of a hymn. President Claussen of the Statue Committee then handed the statue over to the city authorities. Burgomaster Pauli delivered a eulogy on Emperor William I., and concluded by calling for cheers for the reigning Emperor. They were given with a will. Emperor William then stepped forward and unveiled the statue, after which Pastor Thikoetter recited a consecration poem.

The Bremen garrison troops, enforced by two companies of marines, marched past the statue, and after ward the Emperor and his party filed through two lines of veterans to the cathedral, where the Philharmonic Choir sang Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." Among those present were Chancellor von Caprivi, Foreign Secretary Marschall von Bieberstein, and Ministers Miquel, von Boetticher, von Kaltenborn-Stachau, and von Stephan.

After the unveiling a banquet was given in the Town Hall. On the Emperor's right sat Dr. Pauli, the hereditary Duke of Oldenburg, Count Botho zu Eulenburg, and Dr. Miquel, and on his left Burgomaster Luermann, Chancellor von Caprivi, Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, and Count von Waldersee. Replying to Dr. Pauli's toast, the Emperor said:

"Faithful Bremen could not have selected a more fitting day on which to pay tribute to the old Emperor, this being the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, where the holy alliance of monarchs liberated Prussia and Germany, and, one might well say, all Europe, from the yoke's oppression. Moreover, it is Frederick's birthday. In his breast there dwelt a burning desire for the unity of the Fatherland. When the morning red of the new empire rose over the horizon he could realize the dreams of his youth. The German sword, in the powerful hand of the son, won on bloody battlefields an imperial crown for the father. Thanks to his heavy, sledgehammer blows, the empire's armor was firmly forged for all eternity, and remains to our people in memory of the hallowed first German Crown Prince.

"How wonderfully Providence worked favorably to the fate of the Kaiser, whose kind face looks down upon us to-day! After much care and sorrow he was called to rule at an age when other men retire to rest. To him it was left to fulfil the yearning of all German hearts, to crown Germany united with the victoriously-fought-for imperial crown. He found for this work great men who were honored in carrying into effect his thoughts.

"Rightly has Bremen erected a monument to the old imperial hero. I thank you as grandson and as Emperor for your warm welcome and for nursing the old traditions. My whole endeavor will be to follow the example set me by the old sire whose picture saintes us from over yonder. Bremen may remain assured of my constant interest and protection. May Bremen's commerce flourish in the shadow of peace! Remembering the old Hanse device, 'If we wish to make progress in the world's market, Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse,' I drink to the prosperity of the city, the Senate, and the burghers."

At 4:30 o'clock the Emperor, wearing an Admiral's uniform, visited the famous Rathskeller, and at 6 o'clock he left on a special train for Berlin. The city is illuminated this evening.

James G. Fair Disinherits His Son.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—It is stated that ex-Senator James G. Fair has disinherited his son, Charles L. Fair. A clause in his will giving his son half of his estate, amounting to something like $15,000,000, has been stricken out and a substitute added giving him only $100.

HORSEWHIPPED HER HUSBAND.

Culmination of the Marital Troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Ritter.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Oct. 18.—Robert F. Ritter, proprietor of a fish market in this village, was publicly horsewhipped yesterday afternoon on Main Street. The lash was applied by Mrs. Ritter in the presence of a large crowd. The chastisement was the culmination of a domestic disturbance of several weeks' duration. Mrs. Ritter is a muscular woman and applied the whip vigorously.

Mr. Ritter was standing in front of De Mott Brothers' livery stable as his wife drove past. Mr. Ritter made an attempt to get into the carriage, when his wife struck the horse with the whip and started down the street at a lively gait. The husband jumped into a carriage standing in front of the stable and followed his wife.

It was an exciting race for several blocks. The shouts of pedestrians brought the shopkeepers and their customers from their stores.

When Mr. Ritter overtook his wife he drove up close to her carriage and tried to grab two robes.

As he reached for the robes Mrs. Ritter reached for her whip. While the husband pulled at the robes the wife applied the lash over his head and shoulders. The crowd closed in around the couple. The husband finally succeeded in getting possession of the robes. As he turned from his wife she gave him a parting blow with the whip that could be heard some distance away.

Mrs. Ritter then drove down Greenwich Street and told the business men near her husband's fish market that Mr. Ritter had been stealing and she proposed to have him arrested on that charge.

Ritter, after his wife left, put the robes into his carriage, and directed a boy to take them to his stable and look them up. The boy stopped on the way home, and Mrs. Ritter coming along regained possession of the disputed property.

DID THE MONEY LEAVE HERE?

Nothing Heard of the Missing Package Shipped to New-Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—An afternoon paper asserts that the missing money shipped by the American Express Company from New-York to New-Orleans amounted to $250,000 instead of $50,000, as first stated.

The search for the money is conducted by the express company without police assistance. It is asserted that if the money ever left New-York at all, it was lost between there and St. Louis. The safe was shipped from New-York over a week ago and came by St. Louis instead of by the usual southern route. Messenger Crawley and Guard Korsendorfer, on the run from here to New-Orleans, have been subjected to severe examination, but both are now attending to their duties.

The most accepted theory is that the money never left New-York.

A dispatch from St. Louis printed in The New-York Times yesterday stated that the American Express Company was investigating the loss of nearly $50,000, which disappeared while in transit from this city to New-Orleans. At the general office of the company, 65 Broadway, it was said yesterday that the company was not yet satisfied that it was stolen. The amount which failed to reach New-Orleans was $22,000, consigned to banks in that city, and the company's officials are inclined to believe that by mistake it was sent to some other place.

Freight Trains Wrecked.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Two New-York, Ontario and Western freight trains came together in the yards here at 3:30 this morning with terrible force. Locomotive No. 108 passed through the caboose and jumped clear up on top of a gondola loaded with coal. Three other cars were demolished. John Hellriesdell of Norwich, a brakeman, who was sleeping in the caboose, was the only person injured. He was slightly burned about the head.

A National Bank Suspends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Hutchinson National Bank of Hutchinson, Kan., to-day closed its doors to business.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

The Largest Manufacturers in the World of Men's Highest-Grade Overcoats, Ulsters, &c.

Some of the best-dressed men of New-York have bought their Overcoats and Ulsters from us this season, and their pleasure at being well fitted at so little cost has been unbounded. Their names are on our delivery books, and some of the gentlemen have been kind enough to give us permission to show them to any one caring to see them.

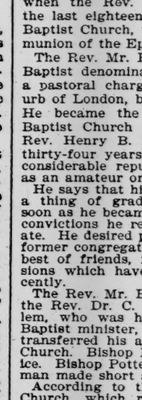
85 MEDIUM-WEIGHT
FALL OVERCOATS,
made from Scotch and English Cheviots and Homespuns, Farmer's satin-lined and silk sleeve linings, that were $12 and $15 at wholesale,

NOW $9.00.

There is not a coat in this lot that can ordinarily be retailed for less than $18.00, and we'll give you your money back if you don't think that you get more than your money's worth.

100 GRAY, BROWN, MIXED, and STEEL-GRAY
FRIEZE WINTER
OVERCOATS
wool lined, satin sleeve linings, and finished raw edge, were $15.00 at wholesale,

Now $12.00



50 BLACK THIBET and MELTON LONG CAPE
OVERCOATS
Coat wool lined, Cape Farmer's satin lined, sleeves silk lined, were $18.00 at wholesale,

Now $15.00

75 DOUBLE-BREASTED
ULSTERS
made from finest Imported Elysians, (soft, long nap, thick and warm coating,) in Black, Oxford, and Gray, worsted lined, satin sleeve linings, buckskin plush pocketings, and tailored for style and servive, were $28.00 at wholesale,

Now $22.00

No half-dozen big clothing stores can offer the assortment at any price desired that is embraced by our immense wholesale stock of Men's Overcoats, Ulsters, &c.

A perfect fit and absolute satisfaction to the purchaser are the only conditions on which we permit garments to leave our hands.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.
OLD HERALD BUILDING
BROADWAY AND ANN ST.

CONFIRMED BY BISHOP POTTER.

The Rev. F. R. Bateman, a Former Baptist Pastor, Now an Episcopalian.

A confirmation service of unusual interest was held yesterday, at noon, in the Church of the Beloved Disciple, of which the Rev. S. Gregory Lines is rector, in Eighty-ninth Street, near Madison Avenue, when the Rev. Francis R. Bateman, for the last eighteen months pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, was received into the communion of the Episcopal Church.

The Rev. Mr. Bateman was reared in the Baptist denomination in England, and had a pastoral charge at Twickenham, a suburb of London, before he came to America. He became the pastor of the Trinity Baptist Church in 1892, succeeding the Rev. Henry B. Hudson. Mr. Bateman is thirty-four years old, married, and with a considerable reputation as a preacher and as an amateur organist.

He says that his change of faith has been a thing of gradual growth, and that as soon as he became sure of the depth of his convictions he resigned his Baptist pastorate. He desired particularly to say that his former congregation and himself parted the best of friends, in spite of sundry dissensions which have obtruded themselves recently.

The Rev. Mr. Bateman was presented by the Rev. Dr. C. D. W. Bridgman of Harlem, who was himself for many years a Baptist minister, and only a few years ago transferred his allegiance to the Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter performed the service. Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Bridgman made short addresses.

According to the laws of the Episcopal Church, which recognizes no holy orders but its own, Mr. Bateman, after yesterday's public confession of his faith, must pass a probationary period of six months before being admitted to the Church's orders. In the meantime, he will connect himself with the Rev. Dr. Bridgman's church.

DROSS IN PLACE OF GOLD.

Three Deluded Victims Paid $13,000 for a Bag of Brass Filings.

John Schafer, a dealer in notions, forty-nine years old, of 829 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg, is imprisoned in the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, in default of $5,000 bail. He was arrested on a charge of swindling John Fraze and Max Levy, both of 146 Richardson Street, Brooklyn, alleged that on Oct 7 he obtained from them $3,000 and $3,500 respectively, and from Mrs. Catharine Freze, the mother of Joseph, $6,500, by selling them brass filings for goldust.

Schafer, it is alleged, told his victims that two of his friends had arrived from Russia with smuggled golddust, which was valued at $20,000. He offered the golddust to them for $13,000. Joseph Freze and his brother-in-law, Max Levy, persuaded Mrs. Freze to purchase. They themselves contributed every cent they had. The buyers went to Newark, N. J., where the dust was assayed and weighed, and when they returned home the fraud was discovered. Mrs. Freze received a shock from the effects of which she died.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Marie Tempest went to Boston yesterday and resumed her place in the cast of "The Algerian" at the Hollis Street Theatre. With her went Julius Steger, whose discharge by Manager Hill was the cause of Miss Tempest's resignation from the company, and he, too, resumed his part in the opera. The inference of all this is that Miss Tempest's tactics have been successful, and she has beaten her manager in a pitched battle, gaining everything for which she fought. The obvious lesson for managers is, Don't arouse your prima donna, unless you are strong enough to get along without her. The friends of Mark Smith, who was engaged by Mr. Hill to take the place of Steger, are wondering what he is going to do about it. This is the second time this season that Mr. Smith has found himself suddenly bereft of an engagement.

—The four hundredth performance of the Lilliputians in New-York will be given at Niblo's next Tuesday night, and the Rosenfeld Brothers will make a jubilee of the occasion. "A Trip to Mars" has but two weeks to run after the present, and the little actors will then leave the city.

—The Imperial Music Hall this week is offering a variety show of unusual merit. Hopkins's Transoceanics include in their number some of the most noteworthy European artists that have ever been seen in New-York.

O'NEILL'S,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Special Sale

HOUSE GOWNS AND WRAPPERS.

Persian Twill Wrappers in the newest shapes, cut very full, all colors,
1.79; worth 2.98.

All-Wool Flannel House Gowns, Watteau effects, with ruffle, trimmed with velvet ribbons, all colors,
3.98; worth 6.75.

Wool Cashmere Wrappers in desirable styles, trimmed with ribbons in ruching effects,
4.98; worth 7.98.

All-Wool Eiderdown Negligee House Gowns, cut very full, pointed collar, girdle at waist,
3.98; worth 6.75.

Fancy Weave Cashmere Serge House Gowns, deep ruffles on shoulder, Watteau very full, trimmed with velvet ribbons,
4.98; worth 7.98.

NOVELTIES
IN
Imported and Domestic
HOUSE GOWNS IN TAFFETAS, INDIAS, BEIGE CORDS, &c.

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Don't pay money for Water!

A *Solid* Extract of Beef is more *Economical* than a liquid, for the reason that it is concentrated, and housekeepers will find it much cheaper to

BUY Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef,

a solid, concentrated extract, free from fat and gelatine or any foreign substance, and dissolve it themselves.

The genuine has the signature *"Justus von Liebig"* on the jar *in blue.*

WILL CLOSE MONDAY WEEK.

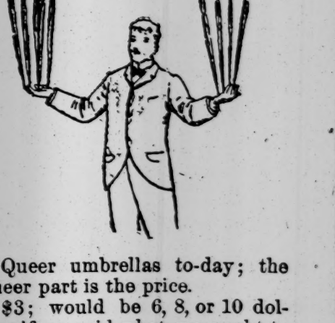
Official Announcement of the End of the Great World's Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—The World's Columbian Exposition will positively close on the night of Oct. 30. One can enter Jackson Park after that time, but just as one did before the great fair opened, with two exceptions. The admission fee will be fifty cents, and visitors will see the destruction of an exposition instead of the upbuilding of one.

This is given on the authority of Director General Davis, who spoke to that effect last night after the meeting of the Committee on Demolition. At the meeting it was decided to hold a conference with the Park Board, with a view to getting an extension of time for clearing the park. The exposition company wants a year's grace for this work, claiming that by additional time more money can be made on salvage and the large undertaking completed in a more workmanlike manner.

Michael Gorman Restored to Citizenship.

Michael Gorman, who was released four years ago from Sing Sing, where he had been in prison thirty-four years for murder, was restored to full citizenship on Tuesday by Gov. Flower, and he will vote at the coming election. In June, 1855, he was attacked on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, by two brothers named Johnston. He drew a knife and in self-defense killed them both. He was sentenced to be hung, but friends secured a commutation. He was a robust young man when first imprisoned. His hair is now white.



Queer umbrellas to-day; the queer part is the price.

$3; would be 6, 8, or 10 dollars if we paid what we ought to and made our usual profit.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

PAGES 9–12. THURSDAY, **The New-York Times.** OCT. 19, 1893. PAGES 9–12.

CHARLES FRANCOIS GOUNOD

THE GREAT FRENCH COMPOSER IS DEAD.

He Never Recovered Consciousness After the Shock of Paralysis on Monday—Died Painlessly Surrounded by Family and Friends—Story of the Life and Works of the Great Frenchman Who Set Goethe's "Faust" to Music Worthy of It.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—It was announced in Paris yesterday that Charles Francois Gounod, the great composer, had died from the stroke of apoplexy which he suffered Monday at his residence at St. Cloud.

The report was generally credited, as the physicians had stated that his death was only a question of a few hours. Later it proved that the report was premature.

M. Gounod lingered through, in a comatose condition, until this morning, when he died. M. Gounod died painlessly at 6:25 A. M. He never recovered his faculties after he was stricken. Many of his relatives and friends were at his bedside when he passed away.

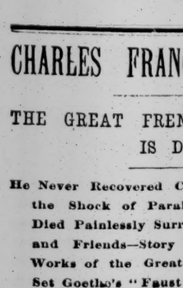
The direct cause of M. Gounod's death is certified to have been general paralysis of the brain.

M. Poincarre, Minister of Public Instruction, has telegraphed his regrets to Mme. Gounod, adding:

This loss, so cruel for you and yours, is not less for French art, of which the illustrious composer will ever remain one of its purest glories.

It is possible that there will be a State funeral. If there is not, services will be held at St. Cloud, and the remains will be interred in the family vault at Auteuil.

The world of art, and France in particular, have sustained a severe loss. The cable brings tidings of the death of Gounod. A few of his contemporaries have shown superior creativeness, a very few more originality, and some have been, in a popular sense, more uniformly successful. But, among the composers of the last half of the present century, only one can be named who, like Gounod, has enriched the domain of music with a masterwork which has commanded by its exalted tendency and rare beauty of form the admiration of the critic, and held the ear of the masses, and swayed them as only masterworks can do, in all parts of the universe and for a long term of years. Had the dead musician



Charles F. Gounod.

written "Faust" and nothing more his name would go down to posterity with those of the most distinguished men the age has produced. The story of Gounod's career, however, while it may detract somewhat from the composer's greatness as indicating his inability to repeat the crowning effort of his life, speaks with so much eloquence of ambition, industry, high aims, and singleness of purpose that its impression will scarcely be aught but favorable to the general estimate of the musician and man. It may be briefly told as follows:

Charles Francois Gounod was born in Paris on June 17, 1818. His early fondness for music led to his admission into the classes of the Conservatoire, where he studied the piano with Zimmerman, and harmony and counterpoint with Reicha, Lesueur, and Halevy, besides receiving hints from Ferdinand Paer. In 1837 the young student was awarded the second prize for composition, and two years afterward he carried off the first. The usual sojourn in Italy at the expense of the French Government followed his triumphant departure from the Conservatoire. During his stay in Rome, his religious proclivities grew so strong that he changed his abode from the Villa Medicis to a monastery, and at one time thought seriously of taking orders. Nothing came of his intention in this direction, however, except a number of pieces of sacred music, two of which, a requiem and a mass, were brought forth in Vienna, where Gounod resided a few months after having left Eternal City. Having returned to Paris, the young musician undertook the duties of musical director and organist of the Church of Foreign Missions. Six years went by unmarked by the performance of any work of special interest. He was an earnest student, however, and the fruits of his labor were shown in after achievements, in which the influence of Weber and Mendelssohn, to whose writings he then devoted most attention, was clearly perceptible.

Gounod's earliest laurels were gathered in 1849 in the Church of St. Eustache, in Paris, where a high mass of his composition was sung with gratifying results. Soon afterward four of the French composer's achievements were performed in St. Martin's Hall, in London. The impression they wrought might have escaped notice but for an article in The Athenaeum, supposed to have been written by Louis Viardot, and brimming with praise and enthusiastic prophecy. Whether Viardot wrote the article or not, it attracted much attention, and certain it is that a few months afterward the good offices of Mme. Pauline Viardot-Garcia, the renowned songstress and wife of the supposed writer of the Athenaeum critique, caused the acceptance of Gounod's first opera, "Sappho," at the Grand Opera House. This elaborate work, to which more detailed reference is made below, was produced on April 16, 1851, with Mme. Viardot-Garcia in the titular role. It laid the foundation of the composer's celebrity, but failed to prove attractive in a popular sense. Gounod's music and choruses to Ponsard's tragedy of "Ulysses" were first executed in June, 1852, at the Theatre Francais. The play disappeared speedily from the boards, but the music has since been heard occasionally in the concert room.

The year 1853 was marked by the representation of another grand opera, "La Nonne Sanglante," which did much to add to the composer's glory. Better fortune attended a three-act comic opera, written to the words of Moliere's "Malade Imaginaire," and sung in the Theatre Lyrique on the centenary of Moliere's birthday, in 1853. But Gounod's most brilliant triumph was yet near at hand. On March 19, 1859, "Faust" was brought forth in the Theatre Lyrique, and it at once raised the composer, the principal performers, and the house in which it was given to the zenith of their fame. The work of setting at least a portion of Goethe's masterpiece promptly became familiar all over Europe. Gounod's "Faust" had its first hearing in Germany in Darmstadt, in 1861, and, in spite of some opposition, partly due to national prejudice and partly to literary partisanship, it proved as successful throughout the land of Beethoven as in England and Belgium. After the well-nigh unparalleled success of "Faust" the composer's fortunes wavered anew. A dainty two-act opera, called "La Colombe," reproduced at Baden-Baden in 1860, and a sort of idyllic operetta, entitled "Philemon et Baucis," produced in the Theatre Lyrique, were received with favor, but did not make a deep impression. A third grand opera, "The Queen of Sheba," was presented with gorgeous scenic attire in the Paris Grand Opera House in February, 1862, with equally discouraging results. The public took more kindly to Gounod's "Mireille," a three-act work, first given in the Theatre Lyrique on March 19, 1864, and the opera had quite a profitable run. The hopes which the composer rested upon his next score, the music to a tragedy by Legouve, entitled "The Two Queens of France," were dashed by the decree of the censors, who forbade the performance of the play. Gounod thereupon turned for a few months to the composition of sacred music, and "Tobias," a small oratorio, was given in London soon afterward.

In 1867 Gounod came nearest to securing a measure of success worthy of comparison with the triumph scored eight years previous, when "Faust" was produced. The Theatre Lyrique, where good luck always seems to have attended him, was again his battlefield, and April 27 the date of the production.

While Gounod will be best remembered, both in Europe and in America, by "Faust," the popularity of which is likely to outlive two or three generations, it would be scant justice to the gifts and industry of one of the foremost composers of the age to say that he should only be recalled by a single achievement. That he was more happily inspired in "Faust" than in any of his previous or later works goes without saying, but some of his writings have merits almost as great as those of his best-known score, though lacking the appreciable tunefulness which first commends an opera to the average listener. Want of space forbids anything like a critical examination of Gounod's chief compositions, but a glance may be taken at the characteristics, excellences, and defects of a few of his writings, even within the narrow compass of a newspaper article. The composer's most prominent traits were apparent at the very outset of his career. "'Sappho,'" wrote Scudo in 1851, "though not a good dramatic work, is the outcome of a distinguished musician, who possesses style and high aims. M. Gounod has seized upon and rendered most felicitously all the lyric portions of the subject; but he has been less fortunate in the numbers intended to express the conflict of passions and the contrast of characters. He lacks gayety and brio, and makes too frequent use of modulations, albeit these are mainly ingenious and drawn from near and natural founts. His recitatives are not sufficiently sharp in outline, and his instrumentation, somewhat dull and 'bushy,' seldom kindles to life, and dies away in a vague sonority, which lulls the ear to slumber. It is possible—probable, even—that 'Sappho' will not remain long upon the boards, but the opera will have, nevertheless, secured for M. Gounod the sympathy of the artists and a fair degree of renown, which will enable him in the future to court with increased advantages the favors of fortune." Hanslick, on the other hand, comparing Gounod's "Sappho" with Pacini's, awards it the preference, and proclaims that the French work far surpasses the Italian in "intellect and fineness" and in "tenderness of feeling and dignity of expression." All the criticisms upon "Sappho" are, however, agreed upon one point: that M. Augier's libretto was better fitted to hamper than to help the musician. In this respect Gounod was still unluckier in his next attempt, for Ponsard's dullness dragged down the music to "Ulysses" simultaneously with the tragedy. The score, as mentioned already, was afterward performed in the concert room. It contains some dainty melodies, and is further characterized by a skillful use of such local color as the Greek subject suggested. The libretto of "La Nonne Sanglante," founded, by the way, upon Lewis's "Monk," albeit the work of Eugene Scribe, a skilled dramatist, was scarcely suited to musical illustration. It had been rejected, in fact, by Meyerbeer, Halevy, and Berlioz, and its acceptance by the youthful rival of these worthies would indicate that he was rather more self-reliant than prudent. "La Nonne Sanglante" is not likely to come to life again, notwithstanding the dearth of operatic novelties, but some portions of the score deserve rescue from oblivion. Its happiest scenes do credit to the composer's poetic fancy and to his thoroughness and ingenuity as a harmonist, but depth, passion, and originality are wanting throughout the work. The influence of Gluck, Weber, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, and Berlioz is discernible in "La Nonne Sanglante," but the creative power which would have justified Gounod in the use of semi-familiar forms is not shown in the composer's earlier writings, and, in truth, seldom detected in the productions of later years. Gounod's setting of Moliere's "Medecin Malgre Lui," which was accounted a semi-popular success, did not excite attention outside of Paris. While some critics claim that Moliere's text overshadowed the music, which could not but fall far below the words in point of wit and finesse, not a few argued that to the play was mainly to be ascribed the comparative vitality of the opera.

The crowning success of the composer's life was, as mentioned already, his "Faust." Not only was it transferred from the Parisian Theatre Lyrique to the Grand Opera—a distinguished honor, especially in Gallic eyes—but it soon became a part of the Italian and German repertoires, and for almost a quarter of a century it has probably been sung as frequently in every European city of note as any opera of Meyerbeer or Verdi. No one can imagine for a moment that when Gounod wrote "Faust" he had any thought of enriching, interpreting, or even illustrating Goethe's immortal drama. The few German critics of importance who fought the composer on this ground set up a target for the satisfaction of ridding it with bullets. Spohr has probably come as closely to a musical exposition of "Faust" as any one can hope to do, and how poorly even he has succeeded any person who has read Goethe can judge for himself. Verdi's "Macbeth," Rossini's "Othello," and Thomas's "Hamlet" are kindred instances of failure to embody in tone-poems the masterworks of poetry and thought. Gounod, however, had no such intent when he set about writing "Faust." His practical and experienced French librettists simply took from the German book the characters as popularly understood, a few suggestions as to scenes, and the outline of the love story of Faust and Gretchen, overshadowed by the sombre presence of Mephistophiles. To this material the composer wedded a series of lovely numbers, clothed in the time-honored operatic forms and handled with consummate skill and taste. There is no need to enumerate in this place the principal beauties of "Faust." Its themes are familiar wherever a human voice or an instrument has been listened to. "Faust" is not only to be cited as the most popular of Gounod's operas, but as his representative achievement. Hanslick sums up the testimony it bears as follows: "The excellence and weaknesses of Gounod's music are shown most clearly in 'Faust.' Gounod is not an 'original genius,' but an eclectic in the best sense of the word. His powers of invention carry him to the highest sources, to Weber and Mendelssohn in particular on the German side his range extends to Wagner; on the French to Auber. But these foreign elements have become so happily assimilated in Gounod's individuality that something unquestionably new and peculiar is the result, as the powerful effect of his 'Faust' demonstrates. This is manifested most plainly in the expression of sentiment, and especially in the love scenes, in which Gounod strikes matchless tones of tenderness and yearning. His strength rarely holds out to the heights of passion; he fails, too, in expressing the demoniac, grandeur, and nobleness. But for more delightfully-stirred emotion and its changeful lights he possesses a wealth of fine and effective colors. Gounod's musical creativeness derives much aid from his thorough knowledge of the technique of song and of the orchestra. He gives himself up wholly to his subject, and if his flight toward the empyrean slackens speedily, his sonence and fine poetic instinct always bring forth something appropriate and telling. His efforts are always bent toward truthfulness of dramatic expression, and his music bears a closer inner relationship to German music than that of any other French composer."

After the production of "Faust" Gounod's manner underwent considerable change. Although he never proclaimed an excessive admiration of Wagner's theories, the works brought out subsequent to "Faust" denoted plainly their influence. Lack of inspiration may possibly have forced the composer to resort to methods which lack of inspiration only can justify, but certain it is that in "The Queen of Sheba" and in "Romeo and Juliet" he has striven unsuccessfully to imitate Wagner's endless melody. "Cinq Mars," "Polyeucte," and "Le Tribut de Zamora" are all open to the same criticism as the "Queen of Sheba" and "Romeo and Juliet." The three-act opera called "Mireille" is not marred, however, by defects of this sort. Gounod's skillful treatment of some popular themes from the music of Southern France, and his poetic management of a pretty idyllic subject, had immediate recognition, and "Mireille," in Paris at any rate, was successful. Several of the composer's cantatas and his songs have also secured a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and the financial fruits of the musician's copyrights must have been well worth gathering.

Gounod's private life seems to have been uneventful in any important sense of the word. He married in 1847 the daughter of Zimmerman, who was his piano teacher at the Paris Conservatory. In due course he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and subsequently the Commander's cross was bestowed upon him. During the Franco-Prussian war he took up his abode at the Institution of "Romeo and Juliet." The opera was greeted with great enthusiasm, and its performance in London, St. Petersburg, and in most of the large cities of Germany confirmed the Parisian verdict as to the interest and beauty of the work. New honors were in store for him at home, for "Faust" was transferred to the Grand Opera House, and included in the regular repertoire of the institution. After "Romeo and Juliet" had been sung, Gounod wrote the music to Barbier's "Joan of Arc," a tragedy; a cantata called "Gallia," three grand operas, entitled, respectively, "Cinq Mars," "Polyeucte," and "Le Tribut de Zamora," and brought out at the Grand Opera in Paris; "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," oratorios, and many score—probably several hundred—minor compositions. The grand operas obtained but a succes d'estime, while "Redemption" proved less of a disappointment. Some of the composer's songs, such as "La Chanson du Printemps," "Le Vallon," "Maid of Athens," "Nazareth," "The Serenade," his "Ave Maria," constructed upon Bach's prelude, and "The Funeral March of a Marionette," have become known everywhere.

In London, in company with a Mr. and Mrs. Weldon. Mrs. Weldon was a songstress. Having been declared the recognized interpreter of Gounod's music, she soon took an active part in the conduct of the composer's affairs. Many annoying incidents followed the intimacy of the Weldons with Gounod, and Mrs. Weldon, having obtained possession of many of Gounod's manuscript works, and claiming, moreover, certain rights to "Polyeucte," the interference of the courts was sought. Rumors as to Gounod's feebleness of mind were rife at the time, but after-occurrences did not indicate that they had any foundation. Mr. and Mrs. Weldon finally dropped out of sight altogether, and Gounod returned to Paris.

Hanslick visited him while "Romeo and Juliet" was rehearsing. He found him in his quiet dwelling in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld. "Shapely and well-bred as to form, and with an open and intelligent countenance, Gounod produces a winning impression. This medium-sized, powerfully-built, and broad-shouldered man, with his light hair and beard, is rather of the German than of the Southern type. Only his dark, glittering eye is genuinely French. Gounod is not one of those silent, dreamy, 'at-the-piano-thawing' tone poets, a la Schumann, but a lively and communicative individual, whom great fluency of speech and a many-sided education enable to give an account of his strivings and achievements. In this he reminds one of Richard Wagner. With all his liveliness of temperament, Gounod is a most earnest man, somewhat prone to enthusiasm, viewing the problem of art from the highest standpoint, and serving the goddess with almost religious zeal." The composer had just returned from a rehearsal of "Romeo and Juliet," and was loud in his complaints over the obstacles which the exigencies of "theatrical effect" threw into a musician's path. The manager of the Theatre Lyrique wished to omit a concerted number of the score, and the prima donna encouraged the idea, as she did not care to sing in it. "Abnegation!" cried Gounod, "abnegation is the first virtue of a singer as well as the first duty of a composer. I do not hold as an artist the man who does not identify himself with the work; who, instead of giving himself up wholly to his role, has ever his own personality in sight. When a singer renders a composition otherwise than as written, this proceeding is neither more nor less than slander. In private life there are laws against slander, in art there are none. The composer can make no appeal, and sustains an injury, even when a songstress sings her airs with distaste. To be true and practice abnegation," continued Gounod, with increased warmth, "this is the first and most exalted duty of the dramatic composer. Woe to him who finds not his highest reward in the act of creating! The composition of 'Romeo and Juliet' has filled my soul night and day for years—filled it with pleasure, filled it with delight. I celebrate to it for the happiest hours of my life, and have found therein my reward. That which follows the completion of the work—rehearsals, performances, and success—all this is weariness and disappointment. If a god were to give me the power to create a masterpiece, whole and imperishable as Shakespeare's, on condition that no mortal should ever know the author's name, I should be a thousand times happier than over the success of my works and my knowledge of their imperfection."

After-years wrought few changes in the principles and manner of the man, or in his appearance. The very moderate success of the works represented after "Faust" did not discourage him, and he labored on, always earnest, impassioned, and vivacious to the end. France may well mourn the death of Charles Francois Gounod, for he leaves no successor among his countrymen, and Europe will scarcely fail to share the sorrow with which lovers of art must record the demise of one of the very few eminent composers of the century.

TICKETS IN GREAT DEMAND.

Many Manhattan Day Excursionists Will Start for Chicago To-day.

Mayor Gilroy telegraphed to Secretary Willis Holly from Washington, when he arrived yesterday on his way to Chicago, that he had seen Congressman Fellows there and that Col. Fellows had promised to go to Chicago to deliver an address at the opening of the ceremonies in Festival Hall on Manhattan Day at the World's Fair.

Mr. Holly also received a letter from Gen. Horace Porter, Chairman of the Executive Committee, announcing that all the members of the New-York Congressional delegation in Washington would go to Chicago for the celebration. Gen. Porter stated that the demand for badges at the railroad offices yesterday by excursionists from this city to Chicago was so large that it was found necessary to order 5,000 additional badges, to be distributed to-day.

The number of excursionists that left the city yesterday by the various trunk lines was very large, and from the throng of applicants for tickets and badges at the information bureau in the Governor's Room at the City Hall, it is estimated that all the excursion trains leaving this morning will be crowded with passengers.

Among those who purchased tickets yesterday at the City Hall were Police Justice Burke, who paid $360 for a party of sixty excursionists; Howard Carroll, George R. Read, Robert B. Nooney, Granville P. Hawes, Commissioner of Public Works Michael T. Daly, William C. Whitney, Richard Croker, Hugh J. Grant, Jordan L. Mott, George B. McClellan, and H. H. Porter. A large number of medals and badges were distributed at the bureau of information.

The Old Guard will leave for Chicago to-day by the West Shore Road, to act as a guard of honor to Mayor Gilroy and the delegation from this city. They will start from the Scottish Rite Hall, Madison Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and march up Fifth Avenue to Forty-second Street. The Old Guard Band, with its drum corps, will accompany the battalion.

Controller Myers yesterday received the following additional subscriptions to the fund for Manhattan Day: Jordan L. Mott, $100; M. C. D. Borden, $100; Frank T. Fitzgerald, $50; W. L. Strong, $50; T. V. Punderford, $25; Matthew A. Taylor, $25; John A. Murphy, $25; total, $375.

This brings the total amount of the fund up to $9,635. A much larger sum will be required to defray the cost of the celebration, which is now regarded as an assured success.

Italian Laborers Attempt a Riot.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 18.—One hundred Italians, employed on the turnpike road between Flushing and Bayside, went on a strike this morning and were about to start a riot when a police call was sent to the Sheriff. He detailed Captain William Allen and Sergeant Stanton to the scene, and they dispersed the rioters so as to prevent further trouble. The strikers say a sub-contractor has kept their wages from them for two weeks and now he cannot be found. The Italians blame Contractors Burden and Smith of Long Island City, who are at work on another section of the road, and they refuse to let the men employed by this firm go on with the work. There is further trouble feared and the police are still on duty.

Mrs. Leon's Husband Attempted Suicide.

Joseph Leon, aged forty-four, attempted suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in the hallway of his home, 980 Third Avenue. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His chances for recovery are slight. Eight years ago Leon married Mrs. Michaels, a widow, who has a prosperous costume establishment at 980 Third Avenue. Since that time he has done hardly any work, not even helping his wife in her store. He managed to spend a good deal of her money, however. His reasons for attempting suicide are not known.

CHARGES FOR GOV. FLOWER

WILL HAVE MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRIZE FIGHTS.

S. M. Giddings, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, Says Charges Are Being Prepared by That Organization—Police Justice Tighe's Contempt for Public Sentiment Shown by the Varuna Boat Club's Exhibition—Judge Newton and Prize Fighter Burge.

Police Justice James G. Tighe of Brooklyn continues to show contempt for public sentiment. He feels it safe to do so, as he is backed by "Boss" McLaughlin, himself Coney Island Athletic Club. Police Justice Tighe is the leading spirit in the Varuna Boat Club.

The Justice on Tuesday night gave fresh evidence of his contempt for the clergy who are giving forcible expression to the sentiments of all decent citizens of Brooklyn. On that night several professional fighters appeared before the Varuna Boat Club, among the number "Billy" Vernon, who was once "knocked out" at the Coney Island Athletic Club.

The following brief and mild description of the fight is taken from the account published in The Sun:

AROUND THE VARUNA'S RING.

Lively Scraps at Their City Home—Vernon Knocks Out Aikens.

Many old-time lovers of ring sport were present at Varuna Boat Club's city home on Atlantic Avenue, near Clinton Street, Brooklyn, last night.

Second Round.—Vernon rushed his man to the ropes, smashed him with both left and right, and, while Jack was battling on the defensive, Vernon made a feint for the wind with his right, and with the left caught Jack on the chin. He then shot out his right and sent Aikens to the floor and through the ropes, completely knocked out.

Jack was picked up and laid gently on the floor of the ring, where he fell by the spectators, Vernon assisting.

After Aikens had been counted out, Vernon, without taking off his gloves, helped to carry his limp and unconscious opponent to his corner. It was some time before Aikens was revived.

When he realized that he was defeated, he said: "And that fellow was knocked out by Billy Ernst, who I wanted to fight, eh? Well, the Dutchman must have been dead lucky, that's all, for Vernon is too much for me."

While Gov. Flower is "waiting to hear from the people," and delays action because of lack of "official" information in regard to the proposed international prize fight, the clergymen of Brooklyn continue to protest in daily increasing numbers against the further disgrace of their community by these brutal exhibitions.

The New-York Times has received the following encouraging letter from the Rev. W. J. Mosier, pastor of Grace Baptist Church, Saratoga Avenue and Decatur Street:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your fearless and independent treatment of our municipal affairs. All of our good citizens blush for shame at the high-handed political crimes you have exposed, and they boil with holy indignation at the past and prospective prize fights within the sound of our church chimes.

We are aroused by your clear bugle call, and gladly shake off the galling shackles of tyranny. I believe your bold and able journalism is doing for Brooklyn what "Uncle Tom's Cabin" did for the Nation. W. J. MOSIER.

Brooklyn, Oct. 17, 1893.

Silas M. Giddings, President of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, yesterday said to a reporter for The New-York Times: "We are with The Times in its efforts to prevent the international prize fight at Coney Island between Corbett and Mitchell, and we shall remain in the field until the finish.

"This proposed fight must not be allowed to take place. We shall formulate charges against the Coney Island Athletic Club, based on the seventeen prize fights which have taken place at the island, and with particular reference to the last fight down there, the one between Ernst and Leeds.

"This fight, from all accounts, was a prize fight, and nothing else. The vanquished man was beaten into insensibility, according to all the printed reports of the brutal affair.

"We are considering two courses, one being to hold a mass meeting at which clergymen shall be heard, the other to get up a monster petition. But the Governor says petitions are not as effective as charges, and we are preparing charges."

The following letter was sent to Gov. Flower on Sept. 30 by Mr. Giddings:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1893.

To His Excellency, Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New-York:

Dear Sir: You will, I hope, remember having attended the anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union on the 26th of May last, at which time you reviewed the parade in Prospect Park and other portions of the day's duties and pleasure by means of realizing to some extent the great influence of that organization and the valuable character of the work which it is accomplishing with its 168 schools and 75,259 members.

Among the members, of course, are large numbers of young men, not only in its missions, but in its churches and schools, whose highest good is of the utmost consideration to the officers and teachers of the schools with which they are connected, because of the value of those youths as future citizens and of the influence which they will exercise not only in the churches but in the world at large.

Very many of these young men are at just the age when athletics are particularly attractive to them, even when those athletics take the shape and form of fistic encounters or prize fights.

That such a fight is advertised to take place in December at Coney Island between two noted pugilists for a purse of $40,000 and the "championship of the world," and is to be a "fight to the finish," has been represented to you and is well known to ourselves.

The person who seems to be the principal agent in arranging the challenge and bringing about the encounter is the Police Justice whose jurisdiction includes Coney Island, one Judge Newton.

The Supervisor of the town, Mr. McKane, is largely interested in Coney Island and, it is reported, the athletic club at whose house the fight is to take place.

The Sheriff of Kings County, in an interview reported in one of our papers the other day, which he has not denied, stated that he would not only attend such exhibition himself but would purchase tickets for the same for his own sons. A threat to the Sheriff that he will be removed unless the law is enforced will have no terrors for him, as his term of office will expire within ten days of the date fixed for the fight, and he is not a candidate for re-election.

Nor can we believe, because of the influence of "the club" and of those who will be benefited by the fight, that the District Attorney of Kings County will be at all inclined to interfere with the match.

We, therefore, remitted to an application to your Excellency to have the matter officially investigated, and if the reports are true (as without doubt they are) only your official authority may intervene to prevent the fight taking place. If it does take place it will be a repetition of the scene at New-Orleans in the conflict between Sullivan and Corbett there, and will have a most vicious effect upon the character of all who may witness it, except upon such of the spectators as have already been fully brutalized by such exhibitions.

May I ask whether, as an organization, the Brooklyn Sunday School Union can be of any assistance to your Excellency, either by direct effort or by exciting a public interest and influence in the matter, or in any other way, to prevent this outrage upon decency and civilization?

It has been suggested in some of the public prints that you could not, or would not, act in the matter unless you received information from officers as to the facts, i. e., official information. If this statement is correct we would be glad to be informed, so that we may possibly make some effort to furnish such information. It certainly can be obtained from Judge Newton himself if you will direct his attendance at Albany with a copy of the contract for the fight.

Anything that we can do in the premises we shall certainly most gladly attempt. With kindest consideration for yourself, personally and officially, and hoping for as early an answer as your convenience may permit, I beg to remain yours very respectfully,

SILAS M. GIDDINGS,
President Sunday School Union.

The Governor's answer was not promptly made, but was mildly reassuring. He will endeavor to see that the law is not violated," so his private secretary says.

It is expected that he will yet say: "The proposed prize fight must not take place."

Here is the private secretary's letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1893.

Silas M. Giddings, Esq., President, 344 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: Gov. Flower is in receipt of your letter of recent date relating to the proposed prize fight at Coney Island and desires me to thank you for its kind offer of assistance. The matter is receiving the Governor's attention, and he will endeavor to see that the law is not violated. Very respectfully yours,

T. S. WILLIAMS, Private Secretary.

Police Justice Newton, the matchmaker of the Coney Island Athletic Club, has assumed an attitude toward professional pugilists indicative of a belief on his part that he controls a monopoly of prize fighting in this country.

Since The New-York Times began its efforts to prevent the proposed international contest between Corbett and Mitchell, and since public sentiment was aroused, the officials of the Coney Island Club have been quietly bragging among their set and to the fighters who have appeared in their ring that Gov. Flower would not interfere with the Corbett-Mitchell prize fight for the reason that he signed the charter of the club through John C. McKane's influence.

Judge Newton last Monday impressed on "Dick" Burge, the English middleweight who came here to fight "Jack" Dempsey, the fact that he (Newton) controlled a monopoly of prize fighting on this side of the water, and would dictate his own terms to pugilists.

Burge, who is at the Gilsey House with his friend "Nobby" Clark, an old-time English featherweight fighter, yesterday told a reporter for The New-York Times of his experience with Judge Newton.

"Mr. Clark and I," said Burge, "came to the United States two weeks ago last Saturday in response to an agreement by 'Gus' Tuthill, Dempsey's manager, to back Dempsey against $5,000 a side at the Coney Island Athletic Club. I supposed that everything had been arranged between Tuthill and Newton, and that all I had to do was to come here, sign articles, and go into training.

"Sunday a week ago we met Newton and 'Johnny' Eckhardt at Coney Island and talked over the fight. He advised me and Dempsey to take down our publicly-announced side bets, in order that the law in relation to prize fighting could not touch us. This we agreed to do. Newton wanted to postpone final arrangements for a day or two, and gave us tickets for the Ernst-Leeds fight the next night.

"The night of the Ernst-Leeds fight, Newton again put us off a few days, giving as his excuse that he was mixed up in politics and was up for State Senator, consequently it would hurt him to have his name published just then as making our match.

"In conversation relating to the Coney Island Athletic Club, Newton told us that there were only three owners of the club—himself, Police Justice Kenneth Sutherland, and Judge Tighe of Brooklyn. The latter, Newton said, owned 60 per cent. of the stock, while he and Sutherland each owned 20 per cent.

"I went to Fort Hamilton and began to train. Hearing nothing from Newton, I came to New-York last week and tried to find him. On Monday of this week 'Nobby' Clark and I ran across him at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street. We asked him to give us some definite assurance that my fight with Dempsey could take place at the Coney Island Athletic Club.

"'The best thing you can do,' said Newton, 'is to pack up and go back to England.'

"We protested that we had been put to $1,000 expense and had been treated shabbily by him, as he had led us to believe we could fight at Coney Island.

"'Well,' said Newton, '"Gus" Tuthill has insulted me by trying to dictate terms to me. I could give you two men a twenty-five-thousand-dollar purse and still make $25,000 off the fight. I've got you. There's only one club in the country a fight can be held in now, and that's the Coney Island Athletic Club. I could get you now for any price, so I won't let Tuthill dictate to me.'

"Judge Newton pretended to us that he was no longer the matchmaker for his club. He said he was sick of things and would have no more to do with prize fighting. He wanted to get clear out of the club, he said, but the others wouldn't let him, as the club would then go to pieces.

"My own idea is that the public agitation is the real thing that has stopped my fight and will also prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight. In our interview with Judge Newton last Monday I expressed some doubt about the Corbett-Mitchell fight taking place at Coney Island.

"'Oh, it will take place, sure,' said Newton. He told me he was preparing to enlarge the clubhouse to accommodate the expected crowd."

The decent citizens of New-Orleans are afraid that the fighters, Mitchell and Corbett, will be driven South. The Daily Picayune of that city says:

If the prize fighters shall be prevented from carrying on their brutal and demoralizing operations in New-York, they will come to New-Orleans. There is nowhere else for them to go. This is precisely the situation, and on its eventualities depend the possibilities of the degrading contest being transferred to New-Orleans. If any power can drive the ruffians out of New-York, it will be public opinion. The same agency must be set in motion here if the people of New-Orleans would protect their city against disgrace.

It should be noted that the agreements under which Corbett and Mitchell agree to contest calls for a fight, and they are to fight to a finish—that is, until one or the other shall, by reason of the injuries and disability caused by the fight, be unable to stand up before his antagonist. One man is to be knocked out before the fight is concluded. This is a prize fight in the full meaning of the statute, and, if there is not law enough in Louisiana to prevent such brutal and bloody spectacles, then a pair of skin gloves can cover a multitude of crimes.

DOOMED IN LOUISIANA.

A Strong Sentiment Being Aroused Against Prize Fighting.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—It looks very much as if prize fighting in this city is doomed. Press and people have taken up the cudgel at the very fear of the Corbett-Mitchell affair coming here, in case it is stopped in New-York and the Indiana courts decide against the Columbian Club at Roby.

The severest blow at the sport is now being struck in the Civil District Court. A great deal of litigation has grown out of the final failure of the Crescent City Athletic Club, whose failure was mostly due to the forty-thousand-dollar purse promised Fitzsimmons and Hall. Fitzsimmons is the principal creditor. He had some chance of getting a portion of the unpaid purse until Attorney General Cunningham a few days ago filed a ten-thousand-dollar license suit on behalf of the State. Fitzsimmons's lawyers intervened, claiming that Fitzsimmons's judgment was entitled to prior consideration. The Attorney General answered that the State law permitted glove, but forbade prize, fights; that Fitzsimmons and Hall engaged in a prize fight; that the notes given for an illegal act were of no value. When the Judge was about to decide in favor of the State, the attorney for Fitzsimmons applied for trial by jury, and, this being refused, the lawyers applied to the Supreme Court for a mandamus to compel Judge Ellis to grant the request.

Ex-Gov. Nicholls, now Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who called out the militia to prevent the Sullivan-Kilrain fight from taking place in Louisiana, to-day refused the mandamus, so that the decision on the status of glove contests rests with Judge Ellis. There is little doubt as to what his decision will be, and, if the judgment stands, it will make all glove contests illegal and break up the sport in this city, as advance of the meeting of the Legislature next May, when a severe anti-prize-fighting statute will undoubtedly be passed.

Republican Candidate Withdraws.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—George C. Lambden of New-Rochelle, whose name was placed on the Republican county ticket for County Treasurer of Westchester County by the County Committee, in whose hands the matter of filling the vacancy had been left by the convention last Saturday, filed this morning his declination to accept. It is improbable now that any other nomination will be made.

Named for School Commissioner.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Michal J. Devlin of Westchester was nominated by the Democrats of the Westchester School Commissioner Convention at Port Chester to-day as a candidate for School Commissioner.

TO THE GOVERNOR.

In support of the subjoined resolutions adopted by the Brooklyn Preachers' Meeting, held in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, Oct. 2, 1893, we, the undersigned, respectfully and earnestly petition your Excellency to prohibit the palpable and brutalizing violation of the law to which they refer, namely, the proposed international prize fight fixed to occur within the limits of Kings County, State of New-York.

Whereas, Arrangements are being made for a prize fight, to take place at Coney Island some time in December next, for which articles of agreement have already been signed by the contestants; and

Whereas, This proposed contest is hostile to every sentiment of morality and religion, and in flagrant violation of the laws of this State; therefore,

Resolved, First—That we, the members of the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting, do hereby express our unqualified condemnation of all such brutal encounters.

Second—That we most heartily commend the outspoken and manly words of his Excellency, Gov. Flower, in condemnation of this violation of the laws of the State, and his words of warning to the officials of the county.

Third—That we fully approve the efforts of The New-York Times and other papers to rally the sentiment of the country against the brutal exhibition.

Fourth—That these resolutions be presented to the city press for publication and a copy be also sent to Gov. Flower, the District Attorney, and the Sheriff of the county.

Sign and return at once to any branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Central Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Secretary, Edwin F. See; Secretary in charge, Arthur B. Wood.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.

BEWARE! NO ELECTION FRAUD

BROOKLYN BOSSES ARE DESPERATE AND ALSO UNSCRUPULOUS.

Trickery Has Been Done Before—It May Be Attempted This Fall—"Boss" McLaughlin Worried and Alarmed—Republicans and Independents Confident of Mr. Schieren's Election—Vigorous Campaign to be Prosecuted—Mass Meetings to be Held—Women to Work.

Hugh McLaughlin and his henchmen fully appreciate the fact that a moral and political revolution has broken out in Brooklyn. The avaricious, selfish, and arrogant "Boss" knows that the election of Charles A. Schieren, the Republican reform candidate for Mayor, means more than a change in the Municipal Government of Brooklyn.

The "Boss" knows that, with a Republican Mayor in City Hall and honest men at the heads of the several city departments, revelations of official rottenness might follow—revelations that might result in criminal indictments and convictions, even though a friendly District Attorney stood at the door of the Grand Jury room.

From information collected by reporters for The New-York Times, it would seem as if the Brooklyn ring intended to make a desperate effort to nullify the will of the people as expressed at the ballot box.

"Mr. Schieren can be elected if the ballots are counted fairly and Republican clerks and inspectors of election do not cooperate with agents of the ring," said a veteran in Kings County politics to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday.

"Jacob Worth, the would-be "Boss" of the Republican organization, is Treasurer of the Board of Elections. He is familiar with the tactics of the ring and knows how successfully to combat them at the polls. After all that has been said about Worth and his intimate relations with members of the Brooklyn ring, I am satisfied that he does not owe them anything.

"They cheated him out of the office of Sheriff after he was elected and then tried to placate him with a few thousand dollars, a trifle more than enough to meet his campaign expenses.

"Now, his friends tell me that if he is not treated as a political outlaw, he will try as hard to accomplish the election of Mr. Schieren as any reform Republican. Worth is a practical politician, and is well equipped with information that would enable him to defeat any scheme which the Brooklyn ring might undertake in the way of preventing an honest election.

"The men who are interested in Mr. Schieren's candidacy should give this matter immediate attention. Schieren cannot be beaten with a fair count.

"Unless Mr. Schieren's friends man the polls, or hire detectives to watch for trickery, there will be some funny work done at the polls. The

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

A BETTER FEELING AND HIGHER PRICES IN THE STOCK MARKET.

The Effort to Force Investment Stock on the Market a Failure and the Bears Running to Cover Their Short Contracts—Northern Pacific Issues Stronger on the Coming Change of Management—Reading Firm on Promise of Improvement in the Affairs of the Company.

NEW-YORK,
Wednesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The confidence of the general public in the ultimate triumph of the repeal bill in the Senate was well illustrated by the course of prices in to-day's stock market. The bears, who have been selling stocks for several weeks in the belief that the dead-lock will not be broken, and that the whole question would have to go over to the regular session of Congress, were to-day forced to buy back their stocks at prices which certainly show them no profit. The effort to scare investors into selling their holdings has not been successful.

The tendency of prices was upward all day, although at times dullness was the only feature of the market. The trading was fairly well distributed. St. Paul was the most active stock, and it closed 1¼ points higher. Whisky came next, and, although it showed some irregularity, it closed at an advance of ⅞. Sugar was less active, but closed 2 points higher. Chicago Gas and Burlington also scored advances. At the close the general list was fractionally higher than yesterday.

The Northern Pacific stocks were especially strong, in the last hour of business, probably on buying based on early information of the impending revolution in the management, as a result of the support secured by the Belmont-Ives party. Reading improved somewhat on the improved outlook for the company since the collateral of the Speyer loan has been withdrawn from sale. The investigation of the accounts of the company by Mr. Little, the expert employed by the stockholders' committee, according to one of the members of the committee, has disclosed a condition of affairs little short of startling, thus more than justifying all that Mr. Isaac Rice has charged against the management. Prosecution of delinquent officials in the courts, with a view of restitution of misappropriated funds, is talked of.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	35	35	35	35	35⅛	35½	300
*American Sugar Refining	90¾	91⅞	90¾	91⅞	91⅞	92	12,830
*American Sugar Refining pf.	87¾	87¾	87¾	87⅝	85¾	87½	2
American Tobacco	78	78	78	78	78	78½	30
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	9,580
Baltimore & Ohio	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	66½	68	100
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26	28	188
Canada Southern	48	48	48	48	48	48¼	545
Canadian Pacific	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	74¼	75	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	16	150
Chicago Gas	57⅝	59⅜	57⅝	59⅜	59¼	59½	13,200
Chicago Gas, div. scrip	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15			1,710
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅛	100¼	99⅛	99⅜	100⅜	100½	3,793
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝		138	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77½	78¾	77¼	78¾	78¾	78⅞	15,795
C., C., C. & St. Louis	31	32	31	32	32	32½	900
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	74	74	74	74			212
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	56⅞	58½	56¼	58½	58⅜	58⅝	27,300
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	60¼	61½	60¼	61½	61⅝	61¾	5,471
Cleveland & Pittsburg	149	149	149	149	148	150	25
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	100
Columbus, Hock. Valley & Toledo	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¾	300
Consolidated Gas Company	129	130½	129	130½	130	131	200
Delaware & Hudson	120⅛	120⅝	120⅛	120⅝	120¾	120½	200
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	153½	157	153⅛	155⅞	155¾	155⅞	2,597
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	29	29	29	29	28	29	170
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	31¾	32¾	31⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32½	18,720
*Duluth, South Shore & A. pf.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	15	18	150
Edison Electric Illuminating	94	94	94	94	95	97	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	83	83	83	83	80	83	200
General Electric	43½	44	43	44	43¾	44¼	1,270
Illinois Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	91	92	10
Lake Erie & Western	15	15⅛	15	15⅛	14¾	15¼	600
Lake Erie & Western pf.	66	66	66	66	65½	67	100
Lake Shore	120	121½	120	121	121	121½	1,630
Long Island	94	94	94	94	93	96	200
Louisville & Nashville	44⅜	46	44⅜	46	46	46¼	5,070
Manhattan Consolidated	125	125	125	125	124½	126	265
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r.	9¾	10	9¾	10	10	11	200
Missouri Pacific	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	21¾	22	3,750
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10¾	11	10¾	11	10⅜	11⅛	100
National Cordage, 2d ass. paid	25	25	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	2,877
*National Lead Co	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	26⅜	100
*National Lead Co. pf.	69½	71½	69½	71½	70½	71	55
New-Jersey Central	108¼	109	108¼	109	110	109⅜	300
New-York Central	100⅜	100⅝	100½	100½	100	100½	310
New-York & New England	27⅞	29	27¾	28	28	28⅛	2,148
New-York & Northern pf.	11	11	11	11	10¼	11	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 1st pf.	55	55	55	55	54	57	100
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼	14¼	14⅜	920
Norfolk & Western pf.	20	20	20	20	20½	21	400
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5	5	5	5⅜	225
Northern Pacific	67⅜	7¾	6¾	7	7	7	1,860
Northern Pacific pf.	20¾	22	20¾	22	21	21½	1,339
Ontario & Western	14¼	14⅜	14¼	14¾	14⅜	15	500
Oregon Railway & Navigation	25½	25½	25½	25½	28	35	88
Pacific Mail	15	15⅜	15	15	15	16	400
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17½	17⅝	8,310
Pullman Palace Car Company	166	166	166	166	166¼	168⅜	273
Rich. & West Point, 2d ins. paid	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	33½	34⅜	33½	34	34⅜	34¼	800
Southern Pacific	18	18	18	18	17½	18	200
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14⅜	410
Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅜	7	600
Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Mich.	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	200
Union Pacific	17	17⅜	17	17½	17¼	17⅜	2,725
United States Rubber pf.	78	78	78	78	75	80	110
Wabash pf.	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	14½	15	300
Wells-Fargo Express	130	130	130	130	125	135	10
Western Union Telegraph	81	82¼	80⅞	82⅛	82⅛	82¼	8,483
Total sales							162,082

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Amer. Cot. Oil 8s	112	113	111¾	113	$72,000
*At., Col. & P. 1st	40	40	40	40	1,000
*At., T. & S. F. 4s	67	67⅜	67	67⅜	66,500
At., T. & S. F. 6s 2d					
2½-4s	35	35¾	35	35¼	71,000
Aus. & N. W. 1st	82	82	82	82	1,000
Balt. & Ohio g. 5s of 1925	110	110	110	110	9,000
Beech Creek 1st	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	3,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1,000
Canada So. 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	3,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	7,000
Cent. of N. J gen. 5s, r	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5,000
C. P. San J. B 6s	102	102	102	102	5,000
D. & O. 6s, Series A	111	111	111	111	4,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	68	68	68	68	4,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 2-4s	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	10,000
C. & O., R. & A. 1st cn. 4s	77	77	77	77	5,000
C. & O., R. & A. 2d cn. 4s	70	70	70	70	1,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	41	41	41	41	5,000
C., B. Q. deb. 5s	97	97	97	97	5,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	84	84	84	84	10,000
Cin., I., St. L. & C. 4s	89	89	89	89	3,000
C. & H. 1st	88	88	88	88	1,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	104	104	104	104	1,000
Erie 2d cn	67½	67½	67½	67½	10,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70¼	74	70	74	10,000
Kan. Pacific cn	70	70	70	70	10,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	75¾	76	75¾	76	6,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	38	38	38	38	6,000
L. & N. unified g. 4s	74	74	74	74	10,000
Met. Elevated 2d	106½	106½	106½	106½	1,000
M., I. S. & W. ext.					
6s	104	104	104	104	1,000
M. & St. L. 1st, 7s	110	110	110	110	1,000
Nat. Starch 1st	90	90	90	90	2,000
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	15,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	125	125	125	125	7,000
North. Pac. 1st	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3,000
North Pac. cn. 5s	31¾	31¾	31	31¾	10,000
North West cn. 7s	134	132	132	132	2,000
N. W. s. f. 5s, c	106½	106½	106½	106½	3,000
Northwest ex. 4s	95	95	95	95	5,000
Oregon S. L. 6s	69	69	69	69	8,000
Oregon S. L. & U. N. cn	47	47	47	47	4,000
Peo. & East. 1st	68	68	68	68	5,000
Peo. & East Inc	16½	16½	16½	16½	5,000
P., P. & F. g. 5s	82	82	82	82	6,000
Read. 1st pf. inc	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	10,000
Read. 2d pf. inc	19¾	20	19¾	19¾	18,000
Reading def. inc	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	20,000
Reading gen. 4s	67	67	67	67	2,000
R. & W. P. T. col. tr	21	22	21	22	36,000
Rock Island 5s, c	94½	94½	94¼	94½	21,000
St. L., V. & T. H. 1st	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	10,000
St. Paul cn. 7s	122	122	122	122	1,000
St. P. 1st, H. & D. 7s	118	118½	118	118½	5,000
St. P. 1st, I. & D. ex.	124	124	124	124	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. Minn.	110½	110½	110½	110½	3,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	112	112	112	112½	2,000
St. P., M. & M. cn. 6s	115	115	115	115	2,000
St. A. & A. P. 4s	54	54	54	54	2,000
So. P. of N. N. 1st	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	10,000
Tenn. C. & I. 1st	75	75	75	75	5,000
Ter. of St. L. 4½s	97	97	97	97	10,000
Texas Pac. 1st 5s	68	68	68	68	10,000
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st	55	55	55	55	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	103⅛	103⅛	103	103⅛	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1897	103	103	103	103	1,000
U. P. 1st of 1898	104⅜	104⅜	103¾	103¾	8,000
U. P. 1st of 1899	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2,000
U. P. col. notes	78	78	77⅜	77⅜	18,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	39	39	39	39	4,000
Wabash 1st	102	102½	102	102	11,000
Wa. 2d	96	97	96	97	6,000
Wabash deb., B	22½	22½	22½	22½	60,000
West shore, 4s c	99¾	100	99¾	100	18,000
West Shore 4s, r	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	7,000
Total sales					$786,500

*Including $500 at 68.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	140	146	N., C. & St. L.	60	70
Alb. & Sus	150		Nat. Cordage pf., as. pd.	50	53
Alton & T. H. pf.	20	30	Nat. Lin. Oil	19	90
Am. Coal	75	90	Nat. Starch	8¼	10
Am. C. Oil pf.	70⅜	73	Nat. St. 2d pf.	30	
Am. Dist. Tel.	25	40	New Cent. C.	7	9
Amer. Ex	110	115	N. Y. & N. H.	191	195
Am. Tel.	85	90	N. Y. C. & St. L	12½	13
Am. Tob. pf.	94	98	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	32½	35
At. & Pac.	2¼	2¾	N. Y. Dock	3	6
Bruns. Co.	3	6	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	25	28
B., R. & P. 2d pf.	68	75	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 2d	25	28
B., C. R. & N.	45		N. Y., S. & W.	13¼	13⅜
Central Pac.	180	200	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	42	43
Chi. & Alton	136	140	Norfolk & W. pf.	47	50
Chi. & E. Ill.	54	56	Ohio Southern	25	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	93	95	Ont. Mining	6	8
C., M. & St. P. pf.	115	117	Oregon Imp.	8	11
Col. F. & I.	23⅜	25	Ore. R. & N.	80	
Col. F. & I. pf.	80		Ore. S. L. & U. N.	5	6
C. H. V. & T. pf.	60	69	Penn. Coal	250	
Consol. Coal	26	30	Peo. & East.	4	8
Den. & R. G.	9¼	10¼	Peo., D. & E.	6¾	7½
D. M. & Ft. D.	6	7	Peo. & W. pf.	27	30
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	25	40	P. C. C. & St. L.	14¼	15½
*D., S. S. & A.	6½	7¾	Pe. D., C. & St. L. pf.	48½	51½
E. T., V. & G.	¼	1	P., F. W. & C.	146	
E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	6	15	Quicksilver	1	2
E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	1	4	Rens. & Sar.	162½	170
Gt. North. pf.	107	110	R. & W. P. 1st ins. pd.	1	1¾
G. B. & W.	5	6½	R. & W. P. pf., 1 r.	14½	16
Homestake	11	14	R., W. & O.	104	107
H. & Tex.	2¾	3	St. L. So.	95	
Ill. Cent. 1 L.	90				
Iowa Cent.	6½	7¾			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Iowa C. pf.	19¼	20½	St. L. S. W.	4	5
Kan. & Mich.	8	10	St. L. S. W. pf.	7¾	8½
Keok. & D. M.		5⅞	St. P. & Dul.	24	26
Laclede Gas	14	15	St. P. & D. pf.	90	95
Laclede G. pf.	55	60	St. P. & O. pf.	110	115
L., N. A. & C.			St. P., M. & M.	102	104
t. r.	14	14½	So. Cot. Oil	40	50
L., St. L. & T.	7	10	Tol. & O. C.	30	32
Man. Beach	4	8	Tol. & O. C. pf.	63¾	65
Md. Coal pf.	45	60	U. P., D. & G.	5	6
Mex. Cent.	5⅞	6	U. S. Ex.	52	56
Mich. Cent.	89	91	U. S. Rubber	28	33
M. & St. L. pf.		7	Wabash pf.	7	7¼
t. r.	28¾	30½	W. & L. E.	12½	14
Minn. Iron		60	W. & L. E. pf.	41¾	43¾
Mobile & O.	12	13½	Wis. Cent.	4⅞	5½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	89⅞	92	89⅞	92	12,690
At. Top. & S. Fé	17⅜	18⅜	17⅜	18⅜	2,750
C., O. & St. L.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	200
Chicago Gas	58	59¼	58	59¼	3,430
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	60¼	61⅜	60¼	61⅜	10,240
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77⅜	78¾	77⅜	78¾	15,270
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	57	58⅜	57	58⅜	21,250
C., St. P., M. & O.	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	250
Chi. & N. W.	99½	100⅜	99½	99⅞	650
Del., Lack. & W.	154	156⅝	154	156	660
Dist. & C. F.	31⅞	32⅝	31⅛	32⅜	18,950
Gen. Electric	43¾	44¾	43	43⅝	3,410
Lake Shore	120¼	120⅞	120¼	120⅞	150
Louis. & Nash.	44⅝	45¾	44⅝	45½	210
Missouri Pacific	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	100
National Lead	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	80
N. Y. & New-Eng.	27¼	28¼	27¼	27¾	1,070
North. Pacific	7	7	7	7	200
Nor. Pacific pf.	21⅞	22¼	21¾	21⅞	300
Pacific Mail	15⅜	15¾	15⅛	15⅜	3,280
Phil. & Reading	17¼	17¾	17¼	17⅜	3,280
Rich. & W. P.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	10
Sugar Ref. pf.	114	114¼	114	114¼	10
Union Pacific	17	17¼	17	17¼	860
West. Union	81	82⅜	80⅞	82	2,970
Wabash pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	100
Total sales					95,570

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	112	113	111¾	113	$5,000
At., T. & S. F. 4s	67⅜	67⅜	67⅛	67¾	11,000
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	12,000
Buf., R. & P. 1st	102	102	102	102	3,000
C. & O. 1st, R. & A. cn.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	3,000
Ches. & O. 4½s	68	68	68	68	3,000
Erie 2d cn.	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	5,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	70¼	70¼	70¼	70¼	2,000
Kansas Pac. cn.	70	70	70	70	3,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	20	20	20	20	15,000
P., P. & F. g. 5s	82	82	82	82	6,000
R. & W. P. 5s	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	3,000
North. Pac. 5s	31¾	31¾	31½	31¾	12,000
Rock I. 5s, c	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	5,000
Wabash 1st	102	102¼	102	102¼	10,000
Total sales					$102,000

Oil.

Pipe Line certs	70⅜	70¼	70⅜	70¼	3,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was easy. Call loans on stock and bond collateral were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was unchanged. The supply was somewhat better. Rates were 4 per cent. for thirty days, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 5@6 per cent. for four to six months.

Mercantile paper was dull. Rates were 6 per cent. for prime indorsed bills receivable, 6½@8 per cent. for the best single names, and 7@10 per cent. for names less known.

In London call loans were quoted at ½ per cent., and short and three months' bills at 1⅝@1½ per cent.

Clearing House exchanges were $81,769,435, and balances, $5,398,429. The Sub-Treasury's debit balance was $1,148,005, which was paid in gold.

The New-York Clearing House canceled $1,075,000 loan certificates, the amount outstanding now being $5,040,000. The Boston Clearing House canceled $50,000, leaving only $50,000 outstanding, out of a total of $11,500,000.

SILVER STATISTICS.

The commercial price of bar silver was 73¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 58½. In London, bar silver was sold at 33 11-16d per ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company has on hand 166,281 ounces of silver. None was deposited, but 9,953 ounces were withdrawn. The number of certificates outstanding is 164.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was weak on limited inquiry and a better supply of cotton bills. The posted rates for sterling were reduced to $4.83½ for sixty-day bills and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82¾@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.84¼ for demand, $4.84¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.19¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

Domestic exchange in New-York was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, ⅛ discount to par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛@3-16 discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 17½; telegraph, 27½. Boston—10@15c discount for cash. Philadelphia—Par. Chicago—80 cents.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅞	Lake Shore	1⅛
Am. Sug. Ref.	2	Long Island	1
Atch., T. & S. Fé	1	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Canada Southern	1	Manhattan	2¼
Chicago Gas	1⅝	Mo. Pacific	1
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	1½	New-Jersey Central	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1	N. Y. & New-Eng.	¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	1¾	N. Y. & Northern pf.	1¼
Chi., Rock I. & Pac.	1⅝	N. Y., L. E. & W.	⅝
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1¼	Northern Pacific pf.	2⅜
Consolidated Gas	4½	Phila. & Reading	⅜
Delaware & Hudson	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	⅞
De., Lack. & W.	2½	Union Pacific	⅜
Dist. & C. F.	⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	3
General Electric	1¼	Western Union	1⅝

DECLINED.

Canadian Pacific	1⅛	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3
Del., S. S. & At. pf.	¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	3¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was slightly more active, but prices were irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1¼	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
Chicago & N. P. 1st	1	Read. 1st pf. inc.	1½
Chicago G. L. & C. 1st	2½	Rich. & W. P. 5s, t. r.	2
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4	S. P. 1st, I. & D. ext.	1
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	2½	Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	1	Wabash deb., B.	1
Peoria & Eastern inc.	1¼		

DECLINED.

Austin & N. W. 1st	1	Texas Pacific 1st	1½
C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	2
National Starch 1st	3	Union Pac. 1st, 1898	1⅛
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn.	1	Union Pac. 1st, 1899	2¼
San A. & A. Pass 4s	2	West Shore 4s, r.	1

Government bonds were unchanged. The sales on call were $10,000 4s registered at 111. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r	98		Cur. 6s, '96..104		
4s, r	110¾	111¾	Cur. 6s, '97..106¼		
4s, c	110¾	111¾	Cur. 6s, '98..109½		
Cur. 6s, '95..102			Cur. 6s, '99..111½		

In State securities $10,000 South Carolina nonfundable 6s sold at 1½, and $30,000 Virginia funded 2-3s at 51¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Bowery	290	Murray Hill	200
City	400	North National	105
German Exchange	300	Produce Exchange	125
Manhattan	180	Seaboard National	173
Mechanics'	160	West Side	200

In bank stocks 52 shares of Commerce sold at 168 @170¾.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
B. & O. S. W.—			
2d week Oct.	$56,946	$1,189	.....
Denver & Rio G.—			
2d week Oct.	142,100	.....	$36,200
Ev. & Terre H.—			
2d week Oct.	34,200	8,600	.....
Evans. & Ind.—			
2d week Oct.	7,100	.....	300
In. & G. North.—			
2d week Oct.	96,448	.....	23,326
La., Ev. & St. L.—			
2d week Oct.	34,100	.....	4,000
Mexican Central—			
2d week Oct.	146,564	.....	38,133
Mexican National—			
2d week Oct.	77,658	.....	32,199
2 weeks Oct.	167,619	.....	50,762
Mo., Kan. & Texas—			
2d week Oct.	289,626	42,175	.....
Peo. Dec. & Ev.—			
2d week Oct.	17,200	.....	620
St. Louis & S. W.—			
2d week Oct.	104,100	.....	6,600
St. Paul—			
2d week Oct.	861,280	55,670	.....
Wheel. & L. E.—			
2d week Oct.	31,052	171	.....

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	47½	49¾
American Surety	175	195
American Type Founders' common		25
*American Type Founders' pf.		68
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of 1893	100	104
†Atlantic Trust	249	255
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee		100
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	94¾	96¾
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	192	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	100	
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	97	
Broadway surface 1st 5s	100	
Broadway Surface 2d	89	95
Brooklyn City Railroad	154½	156
Brooklyn Elevated	20	20¾
Brooklyn Elevated (Seaside ext. 5s)	80	85
Brooklyn Traction	15	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	65	71
Buffalo Street Railway stock	44	47
California Pacific stock	6	9
Central & South American Telegraph	89	
Central Cross-Town	147	
Central Park, North & East River	130	
Central R. R. & Banking of Ga. 1st 7s	101	103
Central Trust	920	960
Central N. J. Land & Improvement		75
Celluloid		84
Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw stock	2	5
Cin., Jackson & Mackinaw 1st certs	60	67
Consolidated Electric Storage	1	3
Continental Trust	150	
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	118	124
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ⅌ cent. L. S.)	82	85
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 6s	25	45
Equitable Gas, New-York	173	176
Equitable Gas of New-York 1st us	103	
Eighth Avenue	235	
Farmers' Loan & Trust		580
42d St., Manhtan & St. Nicholas Av.	66	
†42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	107½	111
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d		80
Gold & Stock Telegraph	97¼	100⅜
Georgia Pacific 1st	90	92
Georgia Pacific 2d	34	36
Georgia State 4½s, 1915	107½	109
Grand River Valley Railroad stock	83	
Holland Trust Company stock		180
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds		100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	88	93
Herring-Hall-Marvin common		80
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.		88
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	89	
I

PARIS FILLED WITH PEOPLE

GREAT CROWDS CHEER THE RUSSIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

Everywhere Greeted with Shouts of Welcome from the Populace—A Breakfast at the Russian Embassy, at Which the Health of President Carnot and of the Czar and Czarina Was Drunk—Official Visits Paid by Admiral Avelan and His Staff.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The city is still *en fête*, and the crowds that filled the streets yesterday have been augmented to-day by a steady influx of visitors from all parts of the country. The streets are crowded with people in holiday costume, and everywhere the greatest gayety prevails.

Admiral Avelan and his staff occupied the forenoon in making official visits. Their meeting with Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War, was especially cordial. Everywhere the Russians went they were the recipients of hearty cheers from the well-dressed crowds on the streets. When they returned from the Military Club in order to dress for the breakfast given in their honor by Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, there was a repetition of yesterday's enthusiastic scenes in the Place de l'Opera, where an immense crowd had gathered.

After dressing, the party proceeded to the Russian Embassy, which is at 79 Rue Grenelle St. Germain. They were driven there by a route that included the Avenue de l'Opéra, Rue de Rivoli to the Place de la Concorde, thence across the Seine on the Pont de la Concorde, then along the Boulevard de St. Germain to Rue St. Simon, which begins directly in front of the Russian Embassy. Along the whole distance the pavements and the balconies of the houses were thronged with well-to-do people, who enthusiastically cheered the visitors as they passed. Rue de St. Simon and Rue Grenelle, in front of the embassy, were filled with a compact crowd, through which the police slowly cleared a passage for the carriages, their orders to the people to fall back being drowned in tumultuous cries of "Long live Russia!" "Long live the Czar!" from half the crowd, while the other half howled themselves hoarse crying "Long live the Admiral!"

The "Court of Honor" in the Embassy was beautifully decorated. Baron Mohrenheim received his guests on the ground floor and later conducted them up stairs, where three rooms had been thrown into one for a breakfast room. All the rooms were profusely decorated with flowers. Covers were laid for 106 persons. Forty-four sat at the table of honor, at which Baron Mohrenheim presided. The guests at this table were Admiral Avelan, who sat next to Admiral Gervais of the French Navy, and Premier Dupuy. Then, with a Russian officer between them, sat M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Rieunier, Minister of Marine; Gen. Loizillon, Minister of War; M. Delcasse, Under Secretary for the Colonies; Gen. Beteleffre, Gen. Saussier, Military Commander of Paris; Gen. Chanoine, Gen. Borius, Count de Montebello, French Ambassador to Russia; M. Laboulaye, formerly French Ambassador to Russia; the Prefect of Police, the President of the Municipal Council, the Mayor of the Arrondissement, and ten others of lesser note.

At smaller tables sat the correspondents of Russian papers and prominent Russian residents of Paris. Baron Mohrenheim toasted President Carnot, and the band present played the "Marseillaise." Many rose in their seats, and, upon every body to drink the health of the Czar and Czarina. The band then played the Russian national anthem as the toast was drunk.

Coffee was served down stairs, while the tables up stairs were being removed for the general reception of the members of the Russian colony and others.

A banquet in honor of the Russians was given at the Ministry of Marine in the evening. An immense crowd of people gathered in the Rue Royale, Place de la Concorde, and Rue Rivoli, hoping to get a glimpse of the Russian Admiral. The edifice was beautifully decorated and illuminated. The guests began to arrive at 7:15 o'clock. Among them were the principal French Generals and Admirals and the Cabinet Ministers. The coachmen wore tricolor cockades.

At 7:30 a roar of cheers announced the coming of Admiral Avelan and his staff. As the party entered, the Republican Guard, which lined the portal and staircase, presented arms. The guests were received by Admiral and Mme. Rieunier. When everything was ready the dining room curtains were divided, showing a table beautifully ornamented.

There were dessert corbeilles in the shape of vessels, holding fruit, each with masts composed of sweetmeats. Another pleasing device was an immense bunch of grapes arranged in the form of an anchor. The tasteful arrangement of the tables, the electric lights, and the palm trees and garlands was the work of Mme. Rieunier, and brought her the compliments of all of the fifty-two guests.

Mme. Rieunier was the only lady present. The animation displayed during the repast was in curious contrast with the usual solemnity of official banquets. Admiral Avelan was especially vivacious, and related many anecdotes touching Russian customs. A reception began at 10:30 o'clock and was followed by a ball.

The newspapers here seem to have partaken of the general enthusiasm occasioned by the visit of Admiral Avelan and the other Russian naval officers. To-day they comment effusively and compliment the nation upon the character of the welcome extended to the Russians. All remark upon the eminently pacific character of yesterday's great demonstration.

The Soleil says: "Russia has conquered France's heart. The radical alliance which the nation is acclaiming is *revanche* for the military humiliation we long suffered."

The Autorité says: "France and Russia will henceforth be sister nations."

The Rappel triumphs in the recent visit of the Czar to the French war ships Isly and Surcouf, at Copenhagen. The fact of the visit, it says, must be unpleasant to the enemies of France and Russia.

It is stated that the Czar has again telegraphed his thanks to President Carnot for the welcome extended by France to the Russian fleet and its officers.

The Man with the Iron Mask.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Some interest has been aroused by another discovery of the identity of "The Man with the Iron Mask." The litterateur Bazeries, who has long been engaged in searching for the cipher used by Louis Quatorze in secret State papers, announces that his efforts have been crowned with success, and that he has found among certain documents proof that "The Man with the Iron Mask" was Monsieur Debulonde, who raised the siege of Conti against royal orders and was subsequently ordered to be imprisoned at Pignerol, where he was shut up at night and allowed outdoor exercise by day while masked.

Selling His Captives as Slaves.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A special to The Times from Calcutta says it is stated that the Ameer of Afghanistan is selling as slaves the persons who were captured by his forces during the recent rebellion of the Hazara tribes. The expenses incurred in putting down the rebellion were heavy, and the Ameer is said to be selling his captives into slavery to recoup himself for the money then expended. Ten thousand persons have already been sold to slave merchants and others.

Socialists to Make a Demonstration.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Socialists of London are arranging to hold a demonstration in Trafalgar Square on Sunday next in favor of universal suffrage and the payment of members of Parliament. Some five platforms will be erected, and among the speakers will be Dr. and Mrs. Aveling and William Saunders, M. P. A collection will be taken for the benefit of the striking miners.

John H. Neary Association Outing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 18.—The second annual outing and games of the John H. Neary Association of the Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, was held to-day at Donnelly's Boulevard Park, College Point. They came on the steamer William H. Runyon, 500 strong, under the marshalship of Frank Dorff, with Robert Campbell and Richard H. Brush as aides. Stowe's military band and drum and fife corps accompanied them. On arriving they sat down to breakfast. Then they enjoyed themselves by singing, dancing, wrestling, boxing, and with athletic games. The winners were: One-mile run, won by Andrew Kleunier, and brought her the compliments of all of the fifty-two guests.

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To Die in the Electric Chair.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Warden Thayer of the Dannemora Prison has notified the Sheriff and District Attorney of this county that Martin Foy, Jr., will suffer the death penalty in that prison next Monday at 11 A. M., for the murder of Henrietta Wilson, on May 4. Foy's father and brother will go to Dannemora Saturday.

NO PLACE FOR HUGH SLEVIN'S NAME.

Dr. Parkhurst Says It Must Come Off the List of Grand Jurors.

Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst intends to push with vigor his latest crusade. His charges against Hugh Slevin, who his society declares is unfit to be a Grand Juryman by reason of his violation of the excise laws in four saloons, are, he confidently asserts, supported by indisputable proofs.

Dr. Parkhurst also reasserts his charge that Mrs. Ophelia Byrnes, wife of Superintendent Byrnes, owns the building at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, in which is one of the saloons which Dr. Parkhurst claims Slevin owns.

Dr. Parkhurst was in consultation with Thaddeus D. Kenneson, one of his most active lieutenants, when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him yesterday.

"I have seen Slevins's denial of the charge that he had any interest in the saloons in which we claim the law is openly violated," said the Doctor. "We do not claim he absolutely owns the four saloons named. We do say, and I think we can prove, that Slevin has an interest in and receives money from these places, and, as in his saloons he violates the law, he is not fit to be a Grand Juryman. He may not have the licenses in his name, but that makes no difference. Even on the jury list his occupation is given, of course on his own statement, as a liquor dealer at 211 Bleecker Street, and I think that is sufficient evidence.

"As to the denial of the charge that Superintendent Byrnes's wife owns the building at Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, I don't see how we can get better evidence than the official records, in which Mrs. Ophelia Byrnes is credited with the ownership of the premises.

"I cannot say yet what our course will be should the investigation promised by Mayor Gilroy not result in the striking of Slevin's name from the jury list. We could, when the monthly panels are to be drawn, go before the Judge and protest against Slevin, and investigation would undoubtedly result in the Judge's declining to select him, but we want his name stricken absolutely off the list."

Kenneson, speaking for Dr. Parkhurst, said the Society for the Prevention of Crime did not intend that Slevin's case shall be an isolated one. Evidence, he said, was constantly accumulating against a number of liquor dealers who are violating the law, and at the proper time this evidence would be presented to the proper authorities.

CHARLES F. PECK SURRENDERS.

The Late Labor Commissioner Returns to Stand His Trial.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Last June Charles F. Peck, the cat's-paw Labor Commissioner of David B. Hill, suddenly left for Europe, while his trial for destroying public papers of his office was pending. His bail bond of $100 was declared forfeited, and bench warrants were issued, but the bondsmen were never prosecuted, as it was supposed that Peck would return. To-day he surrendered himself, and was arraigned by District Attorney James W. Eaton before Judge Fursman, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Peck pleaded not guilty and his trial was set down for Thursday, but will be adjourned over.

Peck renewed his bail with the same sureties, Thomas J. Cowell and Richard A. Annesley.

As Labor Commissioner, Peck will be remembered as the statistician who collated a lot of materials on wages and tariff which he sprung on the public just before the Presidential election, as a preliminary official report of his office. It was the interest of protectionists, and when the friends of tariff reform began to pick it to pieces, and to demand from Mr. Peck where the original papers from which he got his figures were, he made haste to get them out of the way. He refused to show them, and at the Chicago convention not be burned them. He was indicted for this, and on a motion to quash the indictment carried the case to the Court of Appeals. After getting a favorable decision from the County Judge, the General Term and Court of Appeals declined again to act, and he was to have been arraigned under the indictment charging him with having destroyed public records, when he so suddenly left the country. He has now come back to face the music.

HAS SHE TIRED OF THE ARMY?

Miss Van Norden, It Is Said, Is to Desert Her Salvationist Associates.

Miss Emma Van Norden, daughter of Warner Van Norden, the wealthy President of the Bank of North America, who, about a year ago, surprised and shocked her society friends by joining the Salvation Army, is said to have found the vociferous Christianity of the army not to her liking, and to have decided to return to society and her father's home, at 16 West Forty-eighth Street.

About two weeks ago Miss Van Norden went to Philadelphia with other members of the army, and was advertised there as the star attraction of the meetings. She was present on the first day, but did not take active part. The second day she was missing, and her superiors in the army heard nothing of her until a letter was received from her from Chicago, in which she expressed sorrow for her departure without permission. She asked for and was granted a two weeks' furlough, and is now visiting the World's Fair with her father.

The rumor of Miss Van Norden's return to her old world is denied by the officers of the army at the Reade Street headquarters. But it is stated that for some time she has not been pleased with her treatment by her superiors. She acted for several months as private secretary to Mrs. Ballington Booth. Last week Capt. McFadden was given that place.

Supposed to be Yellow Fever.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—The British steamer Merjulio, Capt. Ewert, from Progreso, Mexico, which arrived at Quarantine at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, remains at Quarantine with thirteen of her crew stricken down, supposed, with yellow fever. Two of the crew died of the disease on the 14th inst., and were shortly afterward buried at sea. Dr. Lane, the port physician, states that while the disease has every appearance of being yellow fever, there is a possibility of its being only malarial. Two of the crew, who are very ill, have been removed to Gallop's Island. The steamer will be thoroughly fumigated and the sailors' clothing steamed and disinfected. Dr. Lane states that the steamer will be detained at Quarantine a few days at least, and may be kept there much longer.

The Steamship Miowera Aground.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 18.—The steamer Australia arrived at this port at 1 o'clock this morning from Honolulu, bringing news that the British steamer Miowera of the new line from Sydney, N. S. W., to Vancouver, was stranded at the entrance of Honolulu Harbor on the evening of Oct. 2. All efforts to get her off failed, and she worked up on the reef. Her passengers and mails were forwarded by the steamer Australia. The Miowera now lies in about ten feet of water at low tide. One blade of her propeller is out of the water. She has been stripped of nearly all her movable furniture as well as of her supplies. Her engines, so far as known, are in good order. Notwithstanding much grinding and pounding on the reef, no holes have been made in her double bottom.

Suicide of a Brave Seaman.

VALLEJO, Cal., Oct. 18.—John Nell, a seaman in the United States Navy, serving on board the receiving ship Independence, Mare Island Navy Yard, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head. The deceased was reprimanded yesterday morning for having overstaid his leave of absence and was punished by restriction to the ship for a period of sixty days. He was a man of unusual distinction, having received medal honors from Congress for bravery and meritorious conduct. He served with Farragut at Mobile Bay and aided the immortal Admiral in the rigging of the Hartford while he stood by his side throughout the fight.

Clearing House to Store Gold.

The growing inconvenience of transferring gold coin every day between the banks and the Clearing House in the settlement of daily balances, consequent upon the displacement of paper currency by gold in the recent money stringency, led the Clearing House Committee to decide yesterday to hire storage vaults of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. The gold will be placed there and paper certificates will be issued against it. These certificates will be circulated only among the banks for Clearing House uses.

Capt. Adams Recovering.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Capt. J. B. S. Adams, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, who was yesterday thought to be near death, is to-day rapidly recovering as the result of a successful surgical operation. He passed a restful night, and to-day smoked a cigar after a good breakfast as though he was in the best of health. "Capt. Adams told me this morning," said Mr. Merrill, his traveling companion, "that he had not felt better in twenty-five years, and I know that it is true, for the operation has relieved him of a severe and long-standing trouble."

NORTHERN PACIFIC CHANGES

COMPLETE REVOLUTION IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Anti-Villard Party Secures a Majority of the Proxies—All but Two of the Directors to be Elected To-Day Will Be New Men—Complete Victory for the Belmont-Ives Committee—The Present Management Accepts the Situation—A New President to be Chosen.

But one ticket will be voted at the annual meeting of the Northern Pacific stockholders to-day, and that ticket will represent the wishes and the policy of the so-called anti-Villard party. The Belmont-Ives committee has won a signal victory in its quest for proxies, having secured a practical working majority.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Company yesterday, the ticket made up by the Belmont-Ives committee for a new Board of Directors was submitted, together with the statement that the committee was prepared to back it up with proxies for 420,000 shares of stock. Although the list contained the names of only two of the present Directors, the board decided to make no opposition to it.

There are 855,642 shares of Northern Pacific stock, but at no time in the history of the company has there been more than 750,000 shares voted at an election. The total vote last year was 620,000 shares. The stock of the company is so widely scattered that it would be next to impossible to get it all together for voting purposes, and it is an accepted fact that a majority of 800,000 shares will easily win any election. That was the view that the Villard party—or rather the existing administration—evidently took, for they promptly abandoned the fight when assured that their opponents held proxies for 420,000 shares.

The ticket to be elected to-day contains the following names: Isaac W. Anderson, August Belmont, Charles T. Barney, William L. Bull, J. Horace Harding, Robert Harris, Marcellus Hartley, Brayton Ives, Johnston Livingston, Donald Mackay, August Rutten, Wilbur F. Sanders, and Winthrop Smith.

Charles T. Barney and William L. Bull are the only members of the present Board of Directors whose names appear on the new ticket. Aside from their high character as business men, they represent large foreign interests in Northern Pacific securities, and the reform element, represented by the Belmont-Ives committee, were very glad to have them remain in the board. Thomas F. Oakes, now Director, President, and receiver, it will be observed, will not be re-elected to any office, and there are intimations that the new controlling influences will seek to have him supplanted as receiver. The only ground of opposition to Mr. Oakes is his close identification with the Villard regime.

All of the new men represent not only large Northern Pacific interests, but important financial and commercial interests in other fields. The new board will certainly be a strong and influential combination. Isaac W. Anderson is one of the foremost bankers and capitalists in Tacoma, Washington. August Belmont is the head of the widely-known banking house of August Belmont & Co., the agents in this country of the Rothschilds; J. Horace Harding is a member of the firm of C. D. Barney & Co. of Philadelphia; Robert Harris, a former President of the Northern Pacific Road, has won distinction as a sagacious, conservative, and practical railroad man. Marcellus Hartley is the head of the firm of Hartley & Graham, dealers in guns and ammunition. He is also a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Metropolitan Trust Company, and other large corporations.

Brayton Ives has various important corporate interests. He is President of the Western National Bank. Johnston Livingston is the holder of a large amount of the Northern Pacific securities. He was formerly a Director of the company. He is also largely interested in the American Express Company. Donald Mackay is a member of the banking firm of Vermilye & Co. August Rutten is of the firm of Rutten & Boon, foreign bankers of this city. Mr. Rutten's name, it is said, was suggested by Dr. Siemens, who came here from Berlin to look after the interests of the Deutsche Bank. Wilbur F. Sanders is a prominent lawyer in Helena, Mon. He is a great United States Senator. Winthrop Smith is the head of the firm of Winthrop & Percy Smith of Philadelphia.

Such a complete change in the Board of Directors naturally gives rise to much conjecture as to who will be elected President of the company. Robert Harris is naturally picked out as the coming man, although Brayton Ives's name has been mentioned in connection with the office. Mr. Ives has been a leader in the work of organization against the present Northern Pacific management. He declined yesterday to discuss the question of the Presidency.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court, in Milwaukee, to foreclose the first, second, third, and consolidated bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. It is understood that the case will be consolidated with the receivership suit and that the receivers will continue to operate the road.

NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of th Consolidated Road.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—President Charles P. Clark presided over the twenty-third annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company in this city yesterday. He said at the outset that at the time negotiations for the lease of the Old Colony Railroad were in progress it had been agreed that four names would be added to the Board of Directors of the road, and that the four new men were to represent the Old Colony interest. He explained, also, that the number which had constituted the board for many years had been thirteen, seven of whom, according to the charter provisions, were residents of Connecticut.

The charter provided that more than half shall live in this State. The names that were to be proposed were Charles F. Choate of Boston, Frederick L. Ames of Boston, Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, and Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island, but because of Mr. Ames's death, but three could be presented from out of the State. President Clark then said that, in order to maintain a majority of the Directors in this State, three more would have to be added, and that their names were Charles F. Brooker, Carlos French, and Prof. George J. Brush of Yale. Besides these, the name of ex-Judge John M. Hall of Willimantic, the company's new Frst Vice President was also added to the list of Directors.

The new Board of Directors is as follows: E. H. Trowbridge, New-Haven; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport; Nathaniel Wheeler, Bridgeport; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; Charles P. Clark, New-Haven; Joseph Park, Chauncey M. Depew, William Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, George Macculloch Miller, New-York; John M. Hall, Willimantic; Charles F. Choate, Boston; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Charles F. Brooker, Torrington, Conn.; Carlos French, Seymour; George J. Brush, New-Haven; Levett C. Brainerd, Hartford, and Henry S. Lee, Springfield.

Henry L. Goodwin, a stockholder, wanted a committee to investigate the item of $257,000 for legal expenses, declaring that he wanted to know what became of the money. He said: "We have a big scandal in Hartford over the bridge matter, which the papers, as you know, are all talking about, but that is only a matter of $25,000 or $30,000, and is not anything to be compared with this affair."

Alderman Maxcy Hiller of New-Haven asked if the accounts of the road are thoroughly audited, and when he was told that they were audited by three separate sets of officers, the meeting voted not to appoint the investigating committee.

Illinois Central Election.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held here to-day, Stuyvesant Fish, President, occupied the chair. The stockholders elected John Jacob Astor as a Director, to take the place of Arthur Leary, deceased, and re-elected B. F. Ayer, Walter Luttgen, and John W. Auchincloss, whose terms expired at this meeting, to succeed themselves.

Subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, at which Stuyvesant Fish was re-elected President; J. C. Welling, Vice President; J. T. Harahan, Second Vice President; B. F. Ayer, General Counsel; James Fentress, General Solicitor; A. G. Hackstaff, Secretary. E. T. H. Gibson, Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer to succeed Henry De Wolf, deceased.

Denver and Rio Grande.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 18.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad yesterday afternoon the old Board of Directors was re-elected. Chairman George Coppell, in an address to the meeting, made the following statement: "In January last the unfunded floating indebtedness of the company was discharged, and the preferred stock was placed on what the Directors considered a safe, dividend-paying basis. There are now signs of a better business outlook in Colorado, and the interests of the State and this railroad company are so closely allied that prosperity to one cannot be otherwise that prosperity to the one cannot be otherwise than beneficial to the other, or the reverse. A 10 per cent. reduction has been made all along the line."

WORK OF THE QUILL BRIGADE.

Hundreds of Persons Vaccinated Yesterday by the Board of Health.

The cohorts of Gen. Doty, M. D., go marching on through the town, bearing quills full of immunity from smallpox and leave in their track hundreds of left arms which ache for a day and then show little circles of white scars, by which sign the owners of the arms know they need not fear contagion, wherever they may happen to go.

Yesterday hundreds of vaccinations were made. A squad of doctors went to the stables of the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, at Fifty-fourth Street and Ninth Avenue, and made a clean sweep of all the men about the stables—stablemen, helpers, and washers—and also gathered in any stray drivers or conductors not actually on duty. Although the vaccination was not compulsory, nobody objected seriously, for it was known that "the company" approved of the job, and it thus became a matter of expediency for every man to feel the quill-point on his scarified arm.

The first step toward a general vaccination of employes of the big hotels was taken yesterday, when the St. James Hotel was visited, and porters, engineers, gasmen, bellboys, and chambermaids were requested to submit to the operation. President Wilson said that all the men employed by the Consolidated Exchange would be visited by the doctors within a few days.

Dr. Doty said yesterday that he was waiting to hear from a number of large dry goods houses, to whom he had written, for the department, in reference to having their employes vaccinated. Each firm was invited to set a convenient hour for the visit of the Health Officers, in order that nobody need lose valuable time. Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's store was visited yesterday afternoon, and more than a hundred vaccinations were given. Night before last 700 persons in various lodging houses were vaccinated, and the operation in those cases was compulsory. The work is going steadily on in all quarters of the town, and nearly all of the night schools have been visited by the officers.

LECTURE TO ACTRESSES ON DRESS.

Mrs. Charles Barnard Wants All Women to Discard Corsets and Skirts.

The members of the Professional Woman's League delight to discuss the functions of the soul; they applaud a fencing bout, and are charmed with a graceful dance, but, above all things, they enjoy talking about pretty gowns and how to wear them. So, when Mrs. Charles Barnard told them yesterday about "Beauty of Form and Artistic Dress," they filled the room of the league to overflowing, and listened breathlessly to every word.

By charts Mrs. Barnard showed the human figure with its natural lines of beauty and when deformed by the corset. "The beauty of the body is in outward, undulating lines. V lines are only lovely in vases. To have grace we must have freedom of motion, which is not possible when the most expressive part of the body is confined in a tight waist. If we were intended to have a stiff bone down the front of the body, nature would have given it to us."

The best part of the entertainment came when Mrs. Barnard, who is a dainty little lady, thoroughly womanly, gave a practical illustration of her talk with several pretty gowns of her own design and manufacture. Standing on a chair, she showed a combined waist and petticoat of red silk, worn over a single combination undergarment. Wearing the tiniest of men's socks she had no need for stocking supporters. There were three pretty gowns for evening and street wear, with no disfiguring waist lines. The members of the league admired her gowns, but were not converted in a body to the beauty of a large waist.

The most important work the league now has on hand is the play of "As You Like It," the cast to be made up entirely of women, including many prominent in the theatrical profession. It will be given at Palmer's Theatre Nov. 16, and at the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn, Nov. 17. No programmes or flowers are to be sold, as the tickets will be high priced.

STOCKS AND OPTIONS ADVANCED.

Fresh Vigor in the Grain Markets—Retirement of Clearing House Certificates.

Such news as came from Washington in the dispatches printed yesterday morning was the kind for which the down-town exchanges had been waiting, and they responded to it with alacrity. Securities almost "boomed" from the opening of business. In the middle of the day many of the morning buyers could not resist the temptation to take profits. From the reaction thus caused, prices sprang upward again, closing at the highest for the day in nearly every active stock and marking an average advance in such stocks of about 1½ points.

The encouraging news also imparted fresh vigor to the grain markets. Shorts in wheat ran to cover early in the day. December options, which closed Tuesday at 68⅝ cents per bushel, advanced sharply to 69¾, and closed at 69⅝. May options advanced from 75¾ to 76⅞, and closed at 76⅝. Transactions in options for these two months footed up to 5,550,000 bushels. An active demand for spot wheat came from the city mills, which took 400,000 bushels, paying for No. 2 red 67½ to 68 cents and for No. 1 Northern 70 to 70½ cents.

Prices for corn followed the upward movement in wheat, showing advances of from ½ to ⅝ of a cent in transactions of 455,000 bushels. Improved crop weather made cotton options slightly easier, with dealings aggregating 189,500 bales. Coffee advanced from 5 to 20 points in sales of 24,500 bags.

With the prospect of reviving trade, ocean freights are stiffening, while cargoes increase. As high as 40s. per ton was paid yesterday for cotton from Galveston to Liverpool, an advance of 10s. in the last few weeks. Cotton is moving freely from the South to Europe by way of this port. The last two steamers from New-Orleans brought 8,700 bales for export.

Outstanding Clearing House certificates have been reduced to $5,040,000 by the retirement yesterday of $1,075,000; $415,000 additional will be retired to-day.

Well-Known Persons from Europe.

Henry White, the Secretary of the American Legation in London, was a passenger by the White Star steamship Teutonic, which yesterday arrived from Liverpool. Mr. White was accompanied by his family. He went direct to Baltimore. Other arrivals by the Teutonic were E. R. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Coxe, Marshall Field, C. Lawrence, F. C. Lawrence, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McCurdy, Ray Miller, and Robert Stewart.

Ernst von Herse-Wortegg, German Commissioner to the World's Fair, and Minnie Hank, the opera singer, were passengers by the Havel which arrived from Bremen.

Found Dead in a Bathroom.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Three months ago E. R. Wallace, assistant ticket agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Broad Street station, Philadelphia, arranged with the management of the Philadelphia Hotel for quarters for himself and bride for the present week. Yesterday he reached the hotel alone. At 6 o'clock this morning his dead body was found in a bathtub. His actions yesterday aroused suspicions of insanity, and a guardsman spent the night with him. Taking advantage of the watcher's momentary absence, Wallace went to the bathroom, where his dead body was found some hours later.

COURTS—STATE AND NATIONAL.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Supreme Court of the United States—Wednesday—Present: The Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field, Mr. Justice Gray, Mr. Justice Harlan, Mr. Justice Brewer, Mr. Justice Shiras, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

CALENDAR.—No. 1—Singleton M. Asherfelter, appellant, vs. The Territory of New-Mexico ex rel. Edward C. Wade.—Apeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico.—Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for appellant, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Maxwell for appellee.

No. 389—The United States, appellant, vs. Adolph Marix.—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded to be proceeded with according to law, per stipulation, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Maxwell for appellant.

No. 12—William W. Hickies et al., appellants, vs. Charles E. Philes et al.—Appearance of Ann Hickies, executrix of William W. Hickies, deceased, as a party appellant herein filed and entered on motion of Mr. S. G. Hilborn for appellants.

No. 83—The Belmont Planting and Manufacturing Company, appellant, vs. William L. Scott.—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.—Dismissed with costs on authority of counsel for appellant.

No. 41—Charles E. Wager, appellant, vs. The Providence Washington Insurance Company et al., and No. 49—The Providence Washington Insurance Company et al., appellants, vs. Henry Morse et al.—Argued by Mr. J. A. Hyland for Wager, by Mr. Edward D. McCarthy for the insurance company et al., and by Mr. Spencer Clinton for Morse et al.

No. 42—The Corbin Cabinet Lock Company, appellant, vs. The Eagle Lock Company.—Argument commenced by Mr. John P. Bartlett for the appellant and continued by Mr. Wilmarth H. Thurston for the appellee.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for Thursday, Oct. 19, will be as follows: Nos. 42, 43, 47, 821, 822, 838, 668, 758, 759, 789.

COURT OF APPEALS.

CASES ARGUED.—These cases were argued in the Court of Appeals yesterday: Johanna Morkirts and another, as administratrix, respondents, vs. Charles Lighte and another, appellants.—Argued by J. Aspinwall Hodge for appellants, Edgar J. Nathan for respondents. Francis Higgins, as receiver, respondent, vs. Nell O'Donnell and another.—Submitted. George H. Adams and another, as executor, respondents, vs. Stephen H. Olin and another, as executor, appellants.—Argued by George L. Rines for appellants, Daniel G. Rollins for respondents.

The calendar for to-day is Nos. 61, 81, 102, 105, 106, 90, 68, 109.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. Class I.—1—Herneis vs. Claussen. 2—First National Bank of Plainfield vs. Carrington.

Class IV.—3—Blumenthal vs. Einstein. 4—London and Brazilian Bank vs. Walker. 5—Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company vs. O'Sullivan. 6—Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Zahn.

Class VI.—7—Milbank vs. Gorman. 8—Moonelis vs. Smith.

Class VIII.—Austen vs. United Zylonite Company. 10—Schattman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 11—Pino vs. Peters. 12—Scripture vs. Winans. 13—Claflin vs. Colt. 14—Matter of Garrihan. 15—Robinson vs. Govers. 16—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 17—People vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 18—Austen vs. New-York Real Estate Building and Improvement Company. 19—People ex rel. Raymond vs. Gilroy. 20—People ex rel. Young vs. same. 21—People ex rel. Same vs. same. 22—Matter of Turck. 23—Young vs. United States Book Company. 24—Gustaveson vs. Otis. 25—Stewart vs. Lorz. 26—Battin vs. Battin. 27—Krouse vs. Krouse. 28—Douglass vs. Smith. 29—Knight vs. Kelly. 30—Mercer vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30. Held in General Term Room. Law and Fact—Case on—141—Stuyvesant vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact.—986—People ex rel. Eagle Fire Company vs. Tax Commissioners. 1004—Pike vs. Wasserman. 1227—Oppenheim vs. Conway. 221—Storm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 238—Jaques vs. same. 122—Clinical Construction Company vs. same. 123—Same vs. same. 404—Connor vs. same. 37—American Bank Note Company vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 27—Sarner vs. same. 71—Allen vs. same. 85—Purcell vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 86—Schillinger vs. same. 324—Steets vs. same. 88—Wiedenbeck vs. same. 343—Weisburger vs. same. 285—Knoth vs. same. 284 Newmark vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 198—Hill vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 199—Same vs. same. 49—Seaman vs. same. 339—Ward vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 428—Dohm vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 341—O'Reilly vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 928.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30. Case on.

Law and Fact—825—Edson vs. Fairchild. 412—Crimmins vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 287—McGuire vs. same. 93—Bernhard vs. same. 94—Sander vs. same. 227—G

BANKERS IN LEGISLATION

CONTROLLER ECKELS ON THEIR DUTIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Sounder Financial Laws, He Points Out, Must Be Enacted, and Those to Whom the Great Wealth of the Country Is Intrusted Must Be Foremost in Promoting Good Measures—Lessons to be Learned from the Recent Depression in Business—Bankers on the Currency.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—One of the large recital rooms of the Art Institute was filled this morning when W. H. Rhawm of Philadelphia, President of the American Bankers' Association, called to order the nineteenth annual convention of that organization.

These, among other financiers, were present: S. S. Barret, Louisville, Ky.; Joseph C. Hendrix, New-York; George W. Adams, New-York; Clinton McCarthy, Louisville; H. H. Wellington, Adams, Mass.; E. A. Hewitt, Louisville; G. Gunby Jordan, Columbus, Ga.; Charles Warren, Louisville; S. Goldstein, Washington; George Coe, New-York; W. H. Rhawm, Philadelphia; E. H. Pullen, New-York; W. C. Cornwell Buffalo; R. O. Leigh, Clinton, N. Y.; Frank E. Howe, Troy, N. Y.; William A. Lombard, New-York; Walter E. Frew, Long Island City; Frank Miller.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the assembled bankers, and response was made by President Rhawm. His address was largely statistical. He attributed the panic to the silver-purchase clause of the Bland-Allison law exclusively and on the consequent shock to confidence of European investors in American securities. He closed his remarks with a glowing tribute to President Cleveland for the noble stand he had taken for sound currency.

After some routine business James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, was presented. He said, among other things, after speaking of the recent depression and the signs of renewed confidence:

"Complete return to financial health cannot be had so long as the first great cause which covered all the land with doubt and uncertainty and filled the people's minds with fear as to the stability of our financial institutions yet remains to plague the lines of business, create distrust at home and abroad as to the value of American securities, and brings to naught the efforts of those who in the midst of present disaster and threatened ruin yet maintained full faith in the coming of better times.

"Until your financial laws accord with those that govern the world's trade, our currency takes on a uniformity and elasticity that now are wholly lacking, and our people are rid of the pernicious doctrine that money which is cheap and plenty is a blessing and a source of wealth instead of a curse and the cause of financial panic and ultimate poverty, we cannot but expect at stated periods the returns of conditions such as have and do still threaten us.

"But it is said that in bringing about a different system financial laws the banking interests must hold aloof. It is a striking illustration of the extent to which unreasoning passion and prejudice have crept into our politics that in the present emergency which confronts the country bankers are compelled to hesitate as to the advisability, from the standpoint of prudence, of actively urging the repeal of the measure which stands confessedly as the source in the largest degree of past disasters and a dire menace to future prosperity.

"Surely the banking interests of the country are vast enough and of sufficient import to warrant a respectful hearing and careful consideration without arousing either the passions or prejudices of any fair-minded citizen of the Republic. It may be that bankers are selfish, but not more so, I venture, than men in other walks of life. Surely not more so than the silver interests, which to-day inveigh the most loudly against them, and yet, with an inconsistency so marked that 'he who runs may read,' are, with selfish purpose and reckless disregard of public good, now blocking the wheels of legislation at Washington, but, unmindful of the voice of the people and of the press, are making the fundamental principle of our Government—the right of the majority to control—a blessing and a byword. That their selfish purposes may find fruition in legislative enactment that will compel the Government to be the special patron of their special product.

"These critics who would debar the banker, because of the business in which he is engaged, from being heard when grave questions of financial policy engage the law-making powers, seem to forget that bank stocks are not all held in cities by capitalists and merchant princes, but that every town and village boasts of its banks, the stock of which is owned by men of moderate means, by merchants, farmers, and mechanics.

"They forget that the deposits placed in the custody of the bankers of the country are of the many, and not the few, who intrust to them their earnings, and many of them a watchfulness that no financial disaster, through legislation or otherwise shall ensue. And because of this they would be derelict in the discharge of a duty which they owe to a clientage larger in number, more widely scattered, embracing more classes and conditions of people, and possessed of greater aggregate wealth than any special interests within our borders, if they did not at such a time as this, with all the power at their command, insist that the rights of those whose interests have been placed with them were protected from the wasting influence of harmful laws.

"Therefore when these dangers to the public good are upon us let no banker hesitate to discharge his trust because of the clamor of some demagogue who is willing to sell the votes in coming elections, but having an abiding faith in the fairness of the American people, let him give utterance to his views through speech, petitions, or the columns of the press, upon every financial proposition that is under consideration, discussing it not from the standpoint of the shop, if I may be permitted to use such a phrase, but upon the broader ground of public good and sound, economic principles, and he may rest assured the time will speedily come when the intrinsic worth of his views will be tested by our public men as dispassionately as that of any other business institution.

"But what shall we learn from all this season of disaster? It was but yesterday that a distinguished citizen of the Republic gave utterance to the statement that the disasters through which our people have just passed, costly as they have been, would not have been too dearly purchased if from them there should be gathered sufficient wisdom to avoid in the future the error upon which they rested. Now let the bankers of the country ought to gather some lessons from it all. I am sure some were not as strong to withstand the drafts made upon them as they would have been had they kept in mind in times of great prosperity the necessity of so banking as to be prepared for times of financial stringency.

"Competition for business is carried to the danger point by many, and the desire to secure a large business has led to the taking of risks not consistent with prudent methods. Not less a source of weakness has been the fact that too too large an extent has been carried the paper of those engaged in purely speculative enterprises, the value of which, at the best, is largely fictitious and in times of great depression is worthless, and when to this is coupled the further fact that there is too little tendency on the part of banks to distribute their loans, and the great desire to place them with large corporations, the reason is not wanting for many suspensions and not a few failures.

"It is a source of constant complaint on the part of the national banks that it was unreasonable to hamper them by limiting their loans to 10 per cent of their capital stock but the events of the past months have demonstrated the wisdom of that provision, and make more strong the belief that a more strict adherence to it would make the banks stronger instead of weaker when threatened by financial panic. No section of law is more frequently violated, and in none is there so great a safety for careful banking.

"In conclusion, Mr. President, let me say that the greatest safeguard to the banking interests will always rest in the wisdom, the high character, the absolute integrity of those who manage and conduct these institutions, whether they be national, State, or private. The officers of the law must look to them for constant aid, and, if mindful of the law and regardful of their duties toward those who have placed faith in their probity, there need be little fear of dangerous banking or dishonest dealings."

Controller Eckels was followed by George A. Butler, President of the National Tradesman's Bank of New-Haven, Conn., who read a paper on "A Practical Plan of Banking and Currency," in which he advocated the repeal of the law requiring the deposit of bonds to secure notes, and the issue to banks of notes up to 80 per cent. of their capital.

Allen Ripley Foote of Washington made a plea for a sound currency and banking system, in which he alluded to the forcible demand for a sound currency and said that in the present conflict the two forces of good and evil were being marshaled under two standards of value, the dollar of gold, representing a gold dollar's worth of honest labor, and the dollar of arbitrary power, representing the fiat of Government.

George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank of New-York, indorsed the proposition of the preceding speaker for the immediate creation of a special committee from each State to effect the organization of a national monetary commission to represent the diverse interests of the whole people, the aim of which should be the adoption of a sound currency and banking system.

The resolutions also asked Congress to hold in abeyance all projects for the amendment of existing currency laws excepting the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver bill. The resolutions were referred to the Executive Council, with a request for immediate action.

At the afternoon session, W. C. Cornwell of Buffalo, N. Y., spoke upon currency reform, and Thomas B. Patton of New-York City on the risks and responsibilities incurred by sending collections over circuitous routes.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $4.75@5.25 1,000; Fishkills, $4.75@5.25; up-river hard, $4.50@4.87½; Jerseys, $4@4.25; pale, $2; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Trenton front, $20.... Rosendale cement is worth 85@95c bbl; American Portland, $1.80@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.20; German Portland, $2.10@$2.50....Rockland common lime is worth 90c bbl; and do finishing, $1.10; State common lime, 80c; and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 1000....Goats' hair is worth 18@22c bushel; cattle hair, 14 @16c.

COFFEE—The spot market is quiet, but firm, at 18½c for No. 7....Sales, 500 bags No. 7 at 18¼c; 1,000 bags No. 8, per Capua, at 17¾@18c; 500 bags No. 9, per Coleridge, at 17¾c; 1,000 bags Santos, No. 5, per Salerno, at 18c; 1,000 bags No. 6, per do, at 18¾c, and 1,000 bags Santos, Nos. 5 and 6, to be shipped, at 18¾c for No. 5....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 24,500 bags of Rio were made here with the market closing steady at 5@20 points advance, as following Europe. Havre was steady and ¾@¾f higher. Hamburg was quiet and unchanged. October deliveries stood at the close at 17.50@17.55c, (selling at 17.40@17.50c for 1,750 bags,) November at 17.05@17.10c, (selling at 17@17.05c for 1,000 bags,) December at 16.75@16.80c, (selling at 16.60@ 16.75c for 10,760 bags,) January at 16.40@16.45c, (selling at 16.40c for 1,750 bags,) February at 16.20 @16.30c, March at 16.05@16.10c, (selling at 16.05@ 16.10c for 4,750 bags,) April at 15.95@16.05c, May at 15.75@15.80c, (selling at 15.75@15.80c for 3,250 bags.)....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 100,030 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 11,866 bags....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 7,362 bags.

COTTON—Futures were moderately active and closed at a decline of 16@7 points, as influenced by the latest weather reports and following the lower Liverpool market, with local longs selling freely....Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 189,500 bales....October deliveries stood here at the close at 8.18@8.19c, (selling at 8.20@8.24c for 500 bales,) November at 8.22c, (selling at 8.18@8.80c for 9,600 bales,) December at 8.31@8.32c, (selling at 8.30@8.41c for 25,300 bales,) January at 8.42c, (selling at 8.41@8.52c for 108,600 bales,) February at 8.49@8.50c, (selling at 8.50@ 8.61c for 11,000 bales,) March at 8.58c, (selling at 8.58@8.69c for 27,800 bales,) April at 8.64@8.65c, (selling at 8.65@8.77c for 3,600 bales,) May at 8.71 @8.72c, (selling at 8.72@8.81c for 2,800 bales,) and June at 8.77@8.78c, (selling at 8.85c for 500 bales.)....And for prompt delivery, 852 bales sold to spinners at steady prices...Middling, 8 9-16@ 8 13-16c; new cotton offered at ¼c under....Port receipts to-day, 47,219 bales, against 45,490 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 191,199 bales, against 180,531 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market felt the influence of the advance in wheat, and the close was steadier, with a moderate trade....Sales were about 18,350 pks, including 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.60@$3.75, 2,700 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.10@$3.80, 800 bbls Winter wheat clears at $2.15, 300 bbls Spring wheat clears at $2.15, 500 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.75, 8,500 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.10, and fancy up to $4.90; City Mills at $3.85 for the West Indies, City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 200 bbls No. 1 at $2.60@$2.65, 1,150 bbls No. 2 at $2.40@$2.50, fine at $1.85, supers at $2.20@$2.40, 4,500 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.75@$2.90....Arrivals here since our last, 16,542 bbls and 19,640 sacks, and export clearances hence, 656 bbls and 17,257 sacks....Sales from four Atlantic ports, 32,933 bbls and sacks....And of RYE FLOUR, 400 bbls sold, in lots, at steady prices, bulk poor to choice superfine at $2.80@$3.15, and fancy at $3.20....And of CORN MEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.85; city coarse yellow, in bags, quoted at 92@94c....HOMINY CHOPS at 90@96c....FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c....FLAXSEED quoted at $1.13½....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.15 @$1.30 per 100 lb....RYE quiet; nominal; Western and State quoted at 50@55c, from store and afloat....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR quoted at $2.25@$2.50. Sales, 1,000 bags....BARLEY dull; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 66@67c....BARLEY MALT inactive; Canada, country-made, 90@95c; two-rowed State, 70@75c; six-rowed do, 80@82½c; Western, 65@80c.

WHEAT—Spot was about 1c higher, and in active demand for milling purposes, while the export inquiry was light....Sales, 884,000 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at 1¼c under December, free on board, afloat. Millers bought 10,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¾c under December, in store; 110,000 bushels do at December price, in store; 10,000 bushels do at ¼c under December, in store; 24,000 bushels do at ½c over December, in store; 118,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1¾c under December, in store, and 80,000 bushels do at 2c under December, in store....Quotations for spot wheat were the last close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 68¾c; store; do, late October, 69¾c; choice No. 2 red, 70¼c; afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, at 73¾c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 70½c; No. 2 hard, afloat, at 67c.... The clearances hence since our last were 73,042 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports, 125,420 bushels....The receipts here to-day were 154,150 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 286,452 bushels, and at the interior, 1,091,930 bushels....Options were fairly active, and closed firm at ⅞@1¼c over yesterday, with the trading chiefly switching from December to May, and prices influenced by better cables and firmer Western markets. Bradstreet's shows an increase of 2,967,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 53,000 bushels on the Pacific coast....Future sales were 5,370,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels October at 67¾c, closing at 67¾c; November closing at 68¾c, 2,850,000 bushels December at 68¾@69¾c, closing at 69¾c; January closing at 71¾c; 10,000 bushels February at 72¾@72¾c, closing at 72¾c; 100,000 bushels March at 74¼@74¾c, closing at 74¾c, and 2,600,000 bushels May at 75¾@ 76¾c, closing at 76¾c.

CORN—Spot was in moderate demand at ⅛c advance, and closed firm....Sales, 22,000 bushels, including 7,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 47¼@47¾c, elevator, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 48c, delivered. ...The receipts for the day were 59,300 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports, 187,833 bushels, with, in the interior, 844,251 bushels....The clearances hence were 6,475 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 12,922 bushels....Options were very dull, and closed firm at an advance of ⅛@¾c as following wheat, and on a decrease of 445,000 bushels east of the Rockies, as reported by Bradstreet's....The sales of options were 455,000 bushels, with October closing at 47c; 90,000 bushels November at 46¾@47c, closing at 46¾c; 235,000 bushels December at 46¾@ 47¼c, closing at 47c; January closing at 46¼c; 30,000 bushels May at 48¾@49c.

OATS—Spot were ¼@¾c higher and in good demand from the trade....Sales, 166,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36@36¼c for 68,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 35@35¾c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 do, clipped, at 37c; No. 3 do at 36c; No. 2 mixed at 33¾@34c for 24,000 bushels; No. 3 do at 33c; rejected white at 34c; rejected mixed at 32c; No. 2 Chicago at 34¾@35c; track mixed at 34¼@35c, and No. 2 white at 37@40¼c for 35,000 bushels....Options were moderately active and closed firm at an advance of ⅜@¾c on shorts covering and with the West. Bradstreet's shows an increase of 936,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Sales of options, 310,000 bushels, with October closing at 34c; 80,000 bushels November at 33½@34c, closing at 34c; 200,000 bushels December at 34@34½c, closing at 34½c; 10,000 bushels May at 35¾c, closing at 36c....Mixed, 26 white, October, closing at 36¼c; 15,000 bushels November at 36¾@36¾c, closing at 36¾c....Receipts to-day, 92,600 bushels; exports, 74 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—There is a good demand for timothy hay, and prices are firm. Poor qualities and clover and clover mixed are very dull. Straw is a little easier. Hay, No. 1, to sell at 85@90c 100 lb; No. 2, 75@80c; No. 3, 60@65c; hay, clover, 55@60c; hay, clover mixed, 60@70c; hay, salt, 55c; long rye straw, 60c; short rye straw, 45@50c; oat straw, 45@55c; wheat straw, 40c.

MILK—Receipts are liberal, while the demand continues light.

HOPS—The foreign markets are firm, and values here are reported as very steady, although the business is light....State quoted at 19@22c for medium to choice 1892 crop, and 21@23c for 1893 crop.

METALS—Tin firm; spot quoted at 20.90c bid. ....Copper steady at 9.60c.....Lead quiet at 3.35c. ....Spelter quiet at 3.50c.

OILS—For cottonseed there is increasing demand at the mills from the West, and in some sections, or comparatively close points to the consuming points, and for a choice grade, better prices are made. The feeling here is somewhat braced a little on account of the absorption of the principal holdings of old yellow and from the scant offerings of general supplies, while there is more nibbling from refiners who are bringing about much business. Prime new crude is at 36c bid, while a little could be had at 36¼c. Prime old yellow is still on offer in a limited way at 40c; prime new yellow is at 40c bid, while 40c is asked. Sales of 120 bbls of prime yellow at 37@37½c. Prime white is held at 46c; a sale of equal to 3,000 bbls crude, in bulk, was made for shipment from an Arkansas mill at 34c, there, to be shipped to the West. Lard oil is quiet; small lots of city held at 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—The trading in hog products was small, both here and at the West, while prices varied only in a light way and closed steady....PORK is up again on light supplies, with moderate export demands; sales of 300 bbls mess; quoted at $19.50@$19.75 for mess, $18.50@ $20.50 for short clear, $20 for family mess, and $14@$14.50 for extra prime....DRESSED HOGS were firm in price on fair demands; quoted at 9¼c for 160 lb average, 8¾c for 200 lb, 9c for 180 lb, 9¾c for 140 lb, 8¼@8¾c for 120 lb, and 9¾c for pigs. Interior deliveries of hogs were about 46,000 head....CUTMEATS are at steady prices on light demand; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 12@12½c; 10½@11c for hams, and 7¼c for pickled shoulders....LARD was quiet and steady; extra prime, in tierces, at $21@$21.50....BEEF HAMS were quiet and firm, with, at the West, $15@$15.50 quoted, while here $16.50@$17 was quoted....LARD—Western steam was about steady in price on a light trading; sales of 200 tcs cash at $10.20; city steam is steady at $9.50, with sales of 100 tcs. Options—no sales; October closed at $10.10, nominal; November closed at $9.65, nominal; January closed at $8.80, nominal; refined is dull; Continent at $10.50; South American at $10.85; compound lard at $8.12½....TALLOW—The market is quite steady at 6¼c for ordinary brands of city, with home demands sufficient to absorb the offerings, but exporters quiet. Sales are 70 hhds city at 5¼c and 50 hhds do, choice, at 5 5-16c....STEARINE—Lard stearine is offered at 11¼c and is inactive. Oleo stearine is quite steady at 10½c, with small offerings and no further sales made.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, and prices show weakness, particularly for fresh creamery. Western creamery, 22@23c for extra; do, poor to prime, 20@27c; do, June, 21@25c; State creamery, 23c for extra tubs and 23c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, 26½@27c; do, poor to prime, 19@25c; imitation creamery, 19@24c; Western dairy, 19@ 22c; Western factory, 17@20c.

CHEESE—A moderate business, with very little change to prices. Full cream is within the range of 9@11¾c, with fancy at 11@11¾c and 10½@12c for small sizes; part skims at 4@9½c; full skims at 2@3½c.

EGGS—A steady market on very moderate receipts, but trading continues quiet. State and Pennsylvania, 23½@23½c; Western, 21½@23c; do, seconds, per case, $3@$4.50; icehouse, 18@20c; limed at 20c.

RICE—The market rules firm, with a very good jobbing demand....Domestic quoted at 3¾@ 6¼c, including choice and fancy at 6¼@6¾c; head at 6@6¼c, and Patna at 4¾@4¾c.

SUGAR—No change is reported in this market, and supplies do not increase materially.... Quotations: Muscovado, 89 degrees test, at 3¼c; molasses sugar, 89 degrees test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, at 3⅞@4c....Refined was in good demand at steady prices....Cutloaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5¾c; granulated, 5 3-16@5¼c; standard A, 5 3-16@5¼c; off A, 5 1-16@5¼c; yellow, 5¼@5 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights hold strong, rather because of the liberal quantities of through produce from the West and South than on account of local traffic, which is moderate. Engagements, 32,000 bushels grain, hence to Rotterdam at 6c—8c now asked for room by the next steamer; 60,000 sacks flour (to come forward from the West,) to Glasgow at 8s, with 10s now asked; and 20,000 sacks flour to Southampton at 12s 6d. Nominal grain rates are: To Liverpool, 2½@2¾d; to London, 3¼d; to Glasgow, 2d; to Bristol, 3¼d asked for November; to Hull, 3¾@4d; to Leith, 3@3¼d; to Newcastle, 4d; to Antwerp, 2½d. Chartering slow, except for cotton freights, which are higher and brisk from the South. A British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 37s 6d—option of Havre or Bremen at 38s 9d; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 38s 9d; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 39s 3d, early November; a British steamer, with cotton from Savannah to Liverpool at 35s—option of Bremen at 36s 3d; a British steamer, with cotton from Virginia to Liverpool at 32s; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Liverpool at 40s; a British steamer, with cotton from Galveston to Denmark at 48s; a British bark, 2,269 tons, with wheat from San Francisco to Cork for orders, 21s 3d; a Norwegian bark, with grain, deals from West Bay to the Mersey at 40s—option of Cardiff, Newport, or Swansea at 37s 6d; a brig, with 14,000 cases petroleum from Philadelphia to Lisbon at 14½c; a British bark, with lumber to Havana at 24; a British bark, 706 tons, with general cargo hence to Port Spain at $2,400; a schooner, 343 tons, with general cargo hence to Macoris at $1,200 and loaded, free lightorage; a schooner, with lumber from Havana to New-York on private terms; a schooner, with salt from Turk's Island to Boston at 5c; a schooner, with coal from Newport News to La Guayra at $3; a schooner, with coal from Baltimore to Galveston at $2; a schooner, 394 tons, with dry cypress from Georgetown, S. C., to New-York or Newark, at $1,350 and river towage; a bark, with phosphate rock from Port Tampa to Baltimore on private terms—quoted at $2 and loaded; a schooner, with phosphate rock from Ashepoo to Baltimore at $1.80; a number of schooners, with coal from local points to ports beyond Cape Cod at $2.12½ to St. John's, N. F., $1 to Richmond and Bar Harbor, 80c to Salem.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—3:45 P. M.—Beef—The supply is poor. Pork—Holders offer moderately. Hams—Holders press sales. Bacon—Holders offer freely. Shoulders, advanced 6d to 18 lb; dull at 24s. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly. Tallow—The supply is poor. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer sparingly. Resin—Holders offer freely. Lard—Spot—Holders offer freely; futures—Holders are not offering; prime Western, spot, dull at 49s. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot—Holders offer sparingly; futures—Holders offer moderately; mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 11½d; October and November steady at 3s 11¾d; November steady at 4s; December steady at 4s 1d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast—The supply is poor.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 37-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 4 36-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 36-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 36-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 37-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 39-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 40-64@4 41-64d; April and May delivery, 4 42-64d, buyers; May and June delivery, 4 44-64d, buyers.

LONDON, Oct. 18—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 42s 9d quarter; September and October shipment, 42s 3d.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Exchange firm. Sugar quiet; yesterday 15,200 bags centrifugal 96° polarization, were resold at $3.62½, gold, 9 quintal.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Cotton weak; good middling, 8⅝; middling, 8¾c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net receipts, 8,382 bales; gross, 9,286 bales; exports, coastwise, 6,168 bales; sales, 7,750 bales; stock, 142,832 bales. Last week's interior movement—Receipts at thirteen leading towns since Friday, 87,932 bales; shipments, 72,914 bales; stock, 144,827 bales; for same time last year, receipts, 86,091 bales; shipments, 62,829 bales; stock, 183,964 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—Cotton firm; middling, 8 1-8c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 16,280 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,719 bales; sales, 48 bales, all to spinners; stock, 130,308 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—Cotton firm; middling, 8c; low middling, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 4,337 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,466 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 70,660 bales.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine quiet and firm at 29@29½c. Rosins dull but steady at $1.17½@$1.20 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 18.—Resin firm; strained, 85c; good strained, 90c. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 26c. Tar firm at 90c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 18.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26c. Resin firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—Turpentine firm at 25½@ 26c. Resin firm at 85@90c for good strained.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon or in lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to the reservoir, lake, pond, or stream, or waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or claim to own or have any estates, interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Byram Pond Gutter Creek, and their tributaries, or bordering on or in the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health, in pursuance of law, for the sole purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Health at which the same was aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations.

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the city of New-York, on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and there after having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination in the matter of the subject, which committee reported at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a copy of proposed amendments to the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or stream, or in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any brook, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. s.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.

Dated New-York City, September 18, 1893.

Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILHELMINA MEICKEL, plaintiff, against JACQUES FLOTAT and THERESA FLOTAT, defendants.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Aug. 30th, 1893.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Notice.—To Theresa Flotat, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Willard Bartlett, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 27th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, within the State of New-York.—Dated September 27th, 1893. Yours, &c.,

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. s28-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York. — ELKIN FARMER, plaintiff, against EMMA C. BARNES, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 16, 1893.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendant, Emma C. Barnes: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 18th day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the Court House in said city.—Dated October 18th, 1893.

TOWNSEND, DYETT & EINSTEIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 247 Broadway, New-York.
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Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—DAVID H. M'ALPIN, plaintiff, against PATRICK H. M'MANUS, Mary McManus, Elliot Smith, Ambrose Olivit, Lucian C. Landy, Annie Cordes, Bernard Abel, and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased, wife of the defendant, Elliot Smith, and the people of the State of New-York, defendants.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 12th September, 1893.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, the unknown persons who are or may be heirs of Emmeline E. Smith, deceased, wife of the defendant, Elliot Smith: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward Patterson, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 2d day of October, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.

JOB E. HEDGES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
111 Broadway, New-York City.
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SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—LILLIAN RUSSELL SOLOMON, plaintiff, against EDWARD SOLOMON, defendant.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—Action for an absolute divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 25th, 1893.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address, New-York City. Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

To Edward Solomon, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served on you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 8th day of September, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City of New-York, at the new Court House, City Hall, New-York City.—Dated September 12th, 1893.

HOWE & HUMMEL, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
87 and 89 Centre Street, New-York City.
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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 26th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against JULIUS KERN, lately doing business in the City of New-York, that they are required to present the same, with vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said Julius Kern, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1894.

THOMAS J. CROMBIE, Assignee.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Assignee, 93 Nassau St., New-York City. s26-law6wTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 11th day of September, 1893, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against JOHN B. DUMONT, lately doing business at the City and County of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly-appointed assignee of said John B. Dumont for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 146 Broadway, at the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of November, 1893.—Dated New-York City, September 18th, 1893.

JOHN S. DURAND, Assignee.
TYLER & DURAND, Attorneys for Assignee, 146 Broadway, N. Y. City. s14-law6wTh

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNE CLARKE, Julia M. Fincke, Adelaide Hardenbergh, John S. Muirheid, Benjamin C. Muirheid, Jane W. Muir, Frances C. Thomson, Clarke Thomson, Walter G. Muirheid, Mary Muirheid Myers, and Julia Lois Muirheid, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of December, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why William Rankle should not be appointed by an order of this court trustee under the will of William Muirheid, deceased, to administer the trusts therein and thereby created, in place of the said William Muirheid and Benjamin G. Clarke, deceased, and why the petitioners herein should not have such other and further relief as to the Surrogate may seem are entitled to receive, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said city, and county, at the City of New-York, the 19th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

[L. S.] WILLIAM F. M'LAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

WILSON & WALLIS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 48 Wall Street, New-York City.
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THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JOSEPHINE HELEN FRY, James Hallinan, John Hall